

Annual Report

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

County Borough of Newport

FOR THE YEAR 1904.

BY


THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

J. HOWARD-JONES, M.D., D.Sc., C.M.



NEWPORT :

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County Borough of Newport.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MORGAN.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS.

THE MAYOR

COUNCILLOR MOXON.

COUNCILLOR DUNN.

„ DAVIES.

„ MCGINN

„ EVANS.

„ DUCKHAM.

„ SEARLES.

„ BURPITT.

„ PARFITT.

„ SUTTON.

„ LEWIS.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. HOWARD-JONES, D.Sc., M.D.

Urban Sanitary Inspector :

SPENCER E. JONES, CERT. SANITARY INSTITUTE.

Assistant Inspectors :

HERBERT, SMITH, CERT. SANITARY INSTITUTE.

W. CHARLES, „ „ „

Health Visitor :

MISS WILLEY, CERT. SANITARY INSTITUTE.

Clerk :

PERCY JONES.

ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL—*Matron* : MISS BERTHA GREENLAW.

Disinfector : W. PARKINS.

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS FOR 1904.

Area of Borough	...	...	..	4,924 acres.
Population ...	...	...	...	71,543
Density ...	...	...	...	14 persons per acre.
Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	12,335
New Houses (dwelling)	...	...	...	489
New Streets and Roads	...	...	..	15
Births ..	...	...	...	2,352. Birth rate 32·7.
Deaths ...	...	...	...	1,132. Death rate 15·7.
Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	153·9 per 1,000 births.
Total Zymotic Death Rate (including Tuberculosis) 3·4 per 1,000 per annum.				
Death Rate from 7 principal Zymotic Diseases ... 1·7				
Estimated increase in population during last 12 months, 1,326				

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, NEWPORT,

JUNE, 1905.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1904, the ninth since my appointment as your Medical Officer of Health. It is made in accordance with the Regulations of the Local Government Board, which prescribe with regard to the Medical Officer of Health :—

“That he shall prepare an annual report, to be made up to the end of December in each year, comprising a summary of the action taken during the year for preventing the spread of disease, and an account of the sanitary state of his district generally at the end of the year. The report shall also contain an account of the inquiries which he has made as to conditions injurious to health existing in his district and of the proceedings in which he has taken part or advised under the Public Health Act, 1875, so far as such proceedings relate to those conditions ; and also an account of the supervision exercised by him, or on his advice, for sanitary purposes over places and houses that the sanitary authority have power to regulate, with the nature and results of any proceedings which may have been required and taken in respect of the same during the year. It shall also record the action taken by him or on his advice, during the year, in regard to offensive trades, and to factories and work shops. The report shall also contain tabular statements (on forms to be supplied by the Local Government Board, or to the like effect), of the sickness and mortality within the district, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities.”

AREA.

The Borough, as extended by the Act of 1899, has an area of 4,924 acres, or a little over $7\frac{2}{3}$ square miles. The density of the population or number of persons per acre thus amounts to 14, but the population is by no means equally distributed, a considerable portion of the land being as yet agricultural land.

POPULATION.

The estimated population at the middle of the year 1904 was 71,543. The number of inhabitants per house averaged 5·9. The house accommodation provided by the new houses which have been built since the last census is sufficient for about 9,000 inhabitants, while the increase in the population during the same period is estimated at about 5,000. Yet, in spite of the fact that there is no scarcity in the number of dwellings in the borough, there is an undoubted need for cheap cottages for the labouring classes who are in receipt of small wages.

NEW BUILDINGS, ETC., 1888 to 1904.

Year	NUMBER OF HOUSES.			Warehouse Class	Schools	Public Buildings	Alteration, Additions, Rebuildings	New Streets & Roads	TOTAL. This does not include New Streets and Roads.
	Houses	Extra on Marshes	Total						
1888	270	12	282	18	2	3	23		328
1889	158	10	168	21	2	1	18	5	210
1890	204	17	211	35	1	6	28	5	271
1891	149	24	173	40	...	4	41	4	258
1892	335	34	369	32	3	1 tempor'y	65	4	470
1893	490	32	522	39	..	2	84	13	647
1894	380	24	404	47	1	3	82	8	537
1895	525	30	555	79	3	5	164	14	806
1896	783	25	808	90	...	1	176	17	1075
1897	581	...	581	93	3	3	166	14	846
1898	474	14	488	92	1	2	286	3	869
1899	345	...	245	49	2	6	150	8	552
1900	335	..	335	42	2	7	160	7	546
1901	567	...	567	56	2	3	128	19	756
1902	406	...	406	13	1	12	182	19	614
1903	332	....	332	17	2	6	129	18	486
1904	489	...	489	19	..	3	154	15	665

BIRTHS and DEATHS with corrected rates per 1,000 from 1894 to 1903.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
1894	58,792	1930	32·8	1007	17·1
1895	60,049	2136	35·45	1149	19·
1896	61,306	2037	33·0	1026	16·6
1897	62,563	2184	35·3	1095	17·4
1898	63,820	2116	33·	1177	18·36
1899	65,077	2161	33·	1185	18·1
1900	66,334	2151	32·2	1254	18·8
1901	67,604	2221	32·6	1164	17·1
1902	68,862	2274	32·8	1090	15·8
1903	70,217	2274	32·3	1126	15·7
Average for 10 years	—	2148	33·25	1127	17·1

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR, 1904.

[illegible]

The Births registered in the Borough during 1904, numbered 2,352—namely, 1,226 boys and 1,126 girls. Of this number 61 were returned as illegitimate, a percentage of 2·5 compared with a percentage of 1·7 during 1903. The birth rate for the year was 32·7. The natural increase in the population, or excess of births over deaths, was 1220, whilst the estimated total increase amounted to 1326. The birth rate during 1904 was ·55 per 1,000 below the average of the previous ten years.

DEATHS.

The deaths registered numbered 1132, which afford a death rate of 15·7 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum, compared with 17·1, the average death rate for the previous ten years. From an analysis of the Registrar's Returns, I find that 172 deaths occurred in public institutions, viz., the Union Workhouse, County Infirmary, Allt-yr-yn Hospital, &c, a number equal to 15·1 per cent. of the total deaths. The Medical Superintendent of Abergavenny Asylum informed me that 8 male and 12 female patients from the County Borough of Newport died in that Asylum during 1904. The Union Workhouse and Infirmary receive sick and infirm people from all parts of the Newport Union, which has a population of nearly 120,000. All the deaths which occur there are referred to Newport. During the year 19 deaths were registered at Newport, which either occurred outside the Borough or among patients received into Public Institutions from outlying districts. If these deaths were excluded from the returns the death rate would amount to 15·4 per annum. On the other hand, undoubtedly, many deaths occur annually among those who have gone from Newport to hospitals and sick institutions throughout the country. Such deaths are registered in the districts where they occur, *and are not referred by local registrars to the districts whence they came.*

The Census Table page 12 gives the estimated population in each ward and the number of new houses rated in each ward since the Census of 1901. According to these data the estimated increase in population during 1904 should be divided among the ten wards in the following proportions:—Crindau 11·4 per cent., Caerau 15·6, St. Woolos ·5, Tredegar ·5, Alexandra 1·4, Central 2·5, St. Julian 14·5, Maindee 3·1, Victoria 4·5, and Lliswerry 45·6.

50 per cent. of the new houses erected are situated in Lliswerry and Victoria Wards.

TABLE SHOWING, FOR COMPARISON, THE VITAL STATISTICS OF NEWPORT AND OTHER TOWNS (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES).

TOWN.	Estimated Population	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Deaths per 1000 Births.	Average Death Rate 10 years 1894—03
Ashton Manor ...	80,363	29·0	15·0	2·97	184	16·5
Barrow-in-Furness ...	59,654	31·8	13·7	1·34	120	14·7
Birkenhead ...	114,814	33·2	19·6	3·71	181	18·7
Bolton ...	175,744	26·8	16·9	2·28	168	19·6
Bootle ...	61,755	31·2	19·6	4·17	183	20·4
Brighton ...	126,286	23·5	16·6	1·64	134	16·8
Bristol ...	343,204	26·7	15·6	1·64	134	17·1
Burnley ...	100,569	26·6	19·5	3·93	229	20·7
Burton-on-Trent ...	51,934	25·9	15·0	1·33	118	15·2
Bury ...	58,450	23·8	16·9	2·34	164	18·9
Cardiff ...	176,313	29·6	14·8	1·80	146	17·1
Coventry ...	73,904	31·1	15·3	1·69	138	17·0
Devonport ...	75,334	28·7	13·4	1·24	115	16·3
Gateshead ...	118,067	34·4	18·5	2·88	174	19·0
Halifax ...	107,580	20·0	15·5	1·50	128	17·4
Hanley ...	63,932	33·7	20·9	4·10	212	21·0
Huddesfield ...	94,925	23·7	17·5	1·91	136	17·3
Ipswich ...	69,805	27·6	15·5	1·55	143	16·9
Merthyr Tydfil ...	72,745	38·1	19·7	2·53	186	23·0
Middlesbrough ...	96,684	36·1	19·8	2·79	169	21·2
Newport (Mon) ...	71,543	32·7	15·7	1·70	153	17·1
Northampton ...	91,146	23·1	13·8	1·60	132	16·1
Oldham ...	139,497	24·9	18·2	2·31	156	20·6
Plymouth ...	114,003	25·4	18·5	2·53	172	18·8
Reading ...	76,373	26·1	13·9	1·80	133	14·2
Rhondda ...	122,310	39·8	19·1	3·80	190	19·9
Rochdale ...	85,601	22·8	17·7	2·03	152	19·1
St. Helens ...	88,545	37·6	20·9	4·21	177	20·5
Southampton ...	112,500	26·8	13·7	1·08	115	17·1
South Shields... ..	107,334	34·0	17·9	1·76	145	19·6
Stockport ...	97,008	26·5	19·7	3·07	203	21·2
Stockton-on-Tees ...	52,192	31·8	17·6	2·57	149	18·0
Sunderland ..	151,157	34·5	19·5	2·33	164	21·0
Swansea ...	95,931	31·3	18·0	2·23	174	18·6
Tynemouth ..	53,060	34·9	19·2	1·93	154	18·8
West Bromwich ...	67,186	33·8	16·3	1·90	150	19·1
West Hartlepool ...	69,251	32·2	15·5	1·97	132	15·7
Wigan ...	68,800	35·0	21·5	2·91	187	22·4
Wolverhampton ...	92,194	29·9	15·5	2·71	155	19·8
Great Yarmouth ...	52,099	27·8	17·5	2·53	165	18·6
York ...	81,268	28·2	16·2	2·81	172	17·7
76 Large Towns ...	—	29·1	17·2	2·49	160	—

NEWPORT COMPARED WITH 40 OTHER TOWNS.

Birth-rate	Higher in 12, and lower in 28.
Death-rate	„ 27, 13.
Zymotic Death-rate	„ 31, 9.
Infantile Death-rate	„ 23, 17.
Average Death-rate for previous 10 years	„ 27, 10.

WARD STATISTICS.—The death rates in the various wards during 1904, calculated upon the estimated populations, were as follows :—(the 1903 figures are given in brackets)—Crindau 17·8 (17·0) ; Caerau 11·6 (12·0) ; St. Woolos 12·9 (11·) ; Tredegar 16·5 (17·0) ; Alexandra 20· (18·8) ; Central 16·3 (20·7) ; St. Julian 14·4 (11·5) ; Maindee 11·7 (13·9) ; Victoria 19·6 (15·0) ; and Lliswerry 15·8 (16·5).

Alexandra Ward had the highest, and Caerau Ward had the lowest death rate for the year.

In respect to special diseases, the death rates from *Tuberculosis* were highest in Crindau (2·0) and Central (1·7), and lowest in the Caerau (·56) and St. Julians Wards (·67).

Respiratory Diseases.—Highest in Alexandra (4·3) and Tredegar (3·9), and lowest in Maindee (·9), Crindau (1·5), and Victoria (1·8).



1901 CENSUS STATISTICS FOR THE NEW WARDS AT NEWPORT, REVISED UP-TO-DATE, JUNE, 1904.

New Warde	Old Warde	Number of Separate Families	No. of Houſes, Cenſus, 1901.				Number of Tenements of leſſ than five rooms.	No. of Perſons, Cenſus, 1901.			New Houſes Rated from 1ſt *April, 1901, to June '04.	Average per Houſe	Eſtimated Population June, 1904.
			In- habited	InOccu- pation	Void	Build- ing		Male	Female	Total			
Crindau ...	North & Eaſt...	1574	1290	46	42	8	507	3985	3838	7823	98	6.06	8196
Caerau ...	North ...	1652	1410	76	48	17	426	4122	4324	8446	70	5.99	8813
St. Wooloſ...	North ...	1335	1201	51	54	15	242	3041	3936	6977	45	5.80	7031
Tredegar ...	South ...	1491	1019	21	31	...	598	3516	3427	6943	1	6.81	6836
Alexandra ...	South & Central	1470	1013	11	30	13	775	3793	3701	7494	50	7.39	7695
Central ...	Central ...	1375	1099	247	96	23	523	3690	3474	7164	20	6.51	7174
St. Juliano...	Eaſt ...	1445	1344	58	56	11	182	3312	3560	6872	72	5.11	7231
Maindee ...	Eaſt & Maindee	1313	1218	32	46	8	220	2981	3222	6203	65	5.09	6277
Victoria ...	Maindee ..	1333	1000	40	26	11	182	2641	2703	5344	339	5.34	6422
Lliſwerry ...	Maindee ...	699	614	6	43	42	196	1719	1683	3402	311	5.54	5248
DOCKS & RIVER.		13487	11208	588	472	148	3851	32800	33868	66668	1071	..	70923
Population...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	662	...	...	620
										67290			71543

* The date of the Cenſus.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths among infants under 12 months of age amounted to 362, equal to an infantile mortality of 153·9 per 1,000 births, compared with rates of 144·8, 168·0, 178·6, 188·3, 170·6, 155·3, 125·2, and 149, during 1896-7-8-9, 1900-1-2-3 respectively.

56 of these were ascribed to Epidemic Diarrhoea, 14 to Gastric and Intestinal Catarrhs, 13 to Tuberculosis, 6 to Whooping Cough, 50 to Inflammatory Affections of the Respiratory Organs, and 77 to Prematurity at Birth.

The loss of lives among our Infant population is excessive, this is largely due to ignorance and want of appreciation of the importance of domestic Hygiene on the part of mothers, which point to the necessity for the instruction of School girls in these matters. The future of the National Physique is largely in the hands of the girls attending our elementary schools at the present day. The question of training them in their future duties is therefore a national question, and should be treated as such and given preference in the School syllabus over many of the subjects which at present occupy the attention of the elder girl scholars.

The death rate among illegitimate children under 12 months of age per 1,000 of such births was 262·2, compared with 151· among children born in wedlock. The causes of deaths in these case were as follows :—Convulsions, 6 ; Debility 4 ; Premature Birth 1 ; Respiratory Diseases 3 ; Hernia 1 ; and Scarlet Fever 1. Special visits are paid by the Health Visitor to these cases with the object of improving the above state of affairs.

The deaths under 5 years of age numbered 482 or 42·5 per cent. of the total deaths, compared with 42·7, 48·2, 45, 45, 41·3, 42·4, and 44·8 during 1897-8-9, 1900, 1, 2 & 3. The deaths among the aged, namely, those 65 years old and upwards, numbered 204, compared with 152, 167, 184, 200, 196, 198, 172, and 196, during 1896-7-8-9, 1900-1-2-3, respectively.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The total deaths from diseases of this nature numbered 247, affording a death-rate of 3·4 per 1,000 per annum. I have included in this number all the deaths from Tubercular Diseases, namely, Consumption, Consumption of the Bowels, Consumptive Inflammation of the Brain and of Joints, &c. These diseases are not generally classified under the heading of Infectious diseases, but inasmuch as they are *not* constitutional, but are definitely acquired by the individual by means of infection, they have been classified under the heading of Miasmatic Diseases. It will thus be seen that 21·8 per cent. of the deaths were due to diseases which must be considered as preventible. For purposes of com-

parision it is usual to take the deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases namely, Small Pox, Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, (including Membranous Croup), Measles, Whooping Cough, Fever, (Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued), and Diarrhoea. These diseases accounted for 122 deaths (1896, 144; 1897, 144; 1898, 185; 1899, 214; 1900, 185; 1901, 141; 1902, 133, and 1903, 129. or a death-rate of 1·7 per 1,000. Out of this number 26 were due to Whooping Cough (·36), 71 to Diarrhoea (·98) 8 to Diphtheria and Membranous Croup (·11), 10 to Scarlet Fever (·13), 5 to Typhoid Fever (·06), and 2 to Measles (·02).

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES (Death Rate ·98.)

71 deaths were ascribed to these diseases, in addition there were 17 deaths from catarrhal affections of the stomach and bowels.

In previous Annual Reports I have dwelt freely with the predisposing and exciting causes of the disease, including the diet of infants.

During the last eight years enquiries have been made respecting all the deaths from Epidemic Diarrhoea, 531 in number. The information obtained included, *inter alia*, the sanitary conditions of the house and its environment, history of previous cases, and, more especially, the diet. In my Annual Report for 1902 I gave an analysis of the information obtained for a period of 6 years.

The Health Visitor and Inspectors visited 697 houses in areas in which the disease has been found in past years to be prevalent. The following streets contributed the majority of the cases discovered in this way, viz: Witham Street, Feering Street, Vivian Road, Ailesbury and Albany Streets and East Usk Road district.

A card containing information upon the Hygiene of Infants and Infant feeding is left with the mothers. Information is also imparted verbally.

WHOOPIING COUGH (DEATH RATE ·36).

26 deaths were referred to this disease, compared with 43, 10, 23, 29, 8, 41, 10 and 37, during the 8 previous years. 15 occurred during the 1st quarter, 6 during the 2nd quarter, 4 during the 3rd quarter, and 1 during the 4th.

In accordance with the arrangements which have been made with the School Board Attendance Officers to report immediately all cases of whooping cough coming to their knowledge, 356 cases of whooping cough were reported to me.

Action Taken.—The houses affected were visited by the Health Visitor, the parents were informed of the precautions to be taken, and children from affected houses, who had not had the disease, were prohibited from attending school.

The Heads of Schools were notified of the cases, and, as far as possible, re-visits were made and disinfection by fumigation with Formalin and cleansing with disinfecting fluid was carried out upon the termination of the cases. The only School reported to be free from the disease during the year was Durham Road School.

MEASLES (Death-rate .02).

The town was free from outbreaks of measles during 1904 until November, when an epidemic broke out among the young children attending the Infants' Department, Corporation Road Schools. Out of 78 cases which came to my knowledge, at that period, all but five occurred among the children attending the Infants Department. This Department was closed December 7th to the 23rd, when the Christmas holidays commenced.

During 1904, 91 cases were reported to me, and 159 visits were paid to houses to find out any unrecognised cases.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Under the present code, what was known as Article 101* has been repealed. That Article provided that School Authorities should receive a grant in respect of children from infected houses, etc., who were prohibited from attending School on the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health. In such cases the grant is now lost to Local Education Authorities, consequently the grant earned is decreased in proportion to the thoroughness of the precautions which are taken to exclude possible foci of infection from School.

The State compels parents to send their children to School, the State should therefore take every precaution to protect Scholars from the danger of contracting infectious diseases at School.

MEDICAL SUPERVISION OF SCHOOLS.

In my Annual Report for 1903, special reference was made to Infectious Diseases and School Attendance; in consequence of which it was decided on October 4th, 1904, by the Education Committee that—"From and after the opening of the Schools after the Xmas holidays, no child under 4 years of age is to be admitted or retained in the Schools." This decision gave rise to the following correspondence, the result of which is given on pages 16-18.

Board of Education,

Whitehall, London, S.W.,

21st November, 1904.

Newport C.B. 04/28084.

Sir,

The Board of Education are informed by H.M. Inspector that your Com-

mittee have passed a resolution that from and after the opening of the Shools after the Christmas Holidays, no child under 4 years of age is to be admitted or retained in the Schools.

With reference to this resolution I am to say that in the opinion of the Board, places should be provided in Public Elementary Schools for any children over 3 years of age, whose parents desire to send them to School. Your Committee are, doubtless, aware that under the Code and under Section 1 of the Elementary Education Act, 1891, and Section 10 of the Education Act, 1902, grants are made to Local Education Authorities on account of the attendances of children over 3 years of age.

In the circumstances it appears to the Board to be undesirable that your Committee should adopt a regulation excluding all children under 4 years of age from the Schools in their area.

The Board would be glad to hear that your Committee agree with their view in this matter.

I have the honour to be, etc,

(Signed), C. L. KINGSFORD.

20th December, 1904.

Sir,

Newport, C.B., 04/28084.

Referring to your letter of the 21st ultimo, on the subject of the admission of children under 4 years of age in the Elementary Schools of this Borough, I beg to inform you that the matter has been considered by the Education Committee and they regret that they cannot agree with the Board's view in this matter. The ground which they submit for their proposed refusal of admission, is that it is detrimental to the health of children under 4 years of age, and some of the Committee even think under 5 to be sent to school.

The Medical Officer of Health for this Borough in his last yearly report, not for the first time, calls attention to the greater susceptibility of children under 5 to contract infectious diseases, and states that early school attendance is wrong in principle, that it is a source of danger, not only to the public health but to the physical and mental development of the infants concerned, and further, that Medical opinion in this country is undoubtedly against the present system of early school attendance. Members of the Committee have themselves noticed in their visits to the Schools that the very young children are often times asleep at their desks from weariness and inability to attend to the lesson.

Under these circumstances the Committee hope that the Board will consider that their proposed exclusion of children under 4 years of age is made on "Reasonable Grounds" in the words of Article 53 of the Code. The Schools re-open on the 9th January, and I shall therefore be glad to receive the decision of the Board before that date.

I have the honour to be, etc,

(Signed), ALBERT A. NEWMAN.

The Secretary,

Board of Education, Whitehall, London.

Board of Education,

Whitehall, London, S.W.,

3rd March, 1905.

Newport C. B., 04/2994 Z.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 20th December, 1904, I am directed to state that since the official letter of the 21st of November was written, the whole question of the admission of very young children to Public Elementary Schools has received the very careful consideration of the Board of Education. In view of the recommendation contained in the Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration on this subject, the Board have arrived at the conclusion that, so far as children in rural areas are concerned, it should be left absolutely to the option of the Local Education Authority whether it provides accommodation for children under five years of age, and also whether, even though there should be room in existing Schools for such children, they will decline in future to instruct them. With regard, however, to Schools in distinctly urban areas, such as that under the jurisdiction of your Committee, the Board are of opinion that the matter should be dealt with by the Local Authority with great caution.

While fully admitting the force of the arguments adduced in your letter in favour of excluding very young children from School, the Board, as at present advised, are not prepared, in such areas, to regard the fact that children are under the age of five as a reasonable ground either for refusing to admit them to School or failing to provide accommodation for them, if there is a strongly expressed desire on the part of their parents that they should attend School.

I have the honour to be, etc,

(Signed), H. M. LINDSELL.

The Secretary for Elementary Education,

Newport County Borough Council,

Newport, Monmouth.

COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED BY EDUCATION COMMITTEE,
OCTOBER 19TH, 1904.

Resolved—"That the Board of Education be informed that the Committee had considered the matter, and that they adhere to their previous decision. That pending a settlement of the matter with the Board of Education, children between the ages of three and four years already on the books be admitted after the holidays, but that no new admissions be allowed."

The above action, nevertheless, is essentially of a negative character; the main question is that of Medical Supervision of Schools and Scholars. This subject is being taken up seriously in a large number of towns. In London there is a Medical Staff and a School Nurse Staff; and the results of the work already accomplished by them have been so satisfactory that the London Education Committee are at present advertising for an Assistant Medical Officer and 21 Local Medical Officers. Dr. Rhys Davies, the Medical Officer to the late School Board at Swansea, has issued reports on the work done in that town which show very clearly the necessity for a system of Medical Supervision of School children.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS.

The number of notifications received under the requirements of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act was 426, namely, 103 in the 1st quarter, 80 in the second, 119 in the 3rd, and 123 in the 4th, compared with 1,350 in 1892, 1,018 in 1893, 299 in 1894, 250 in 1895, 650 in 1896, 351 in 1897, 288 in 1898, 212 in 1899, 497 in 1900, 691 in 1901, 625 in 1902, and 425 in 1903. The majority of these (259) were cases of Scarlet Fever.

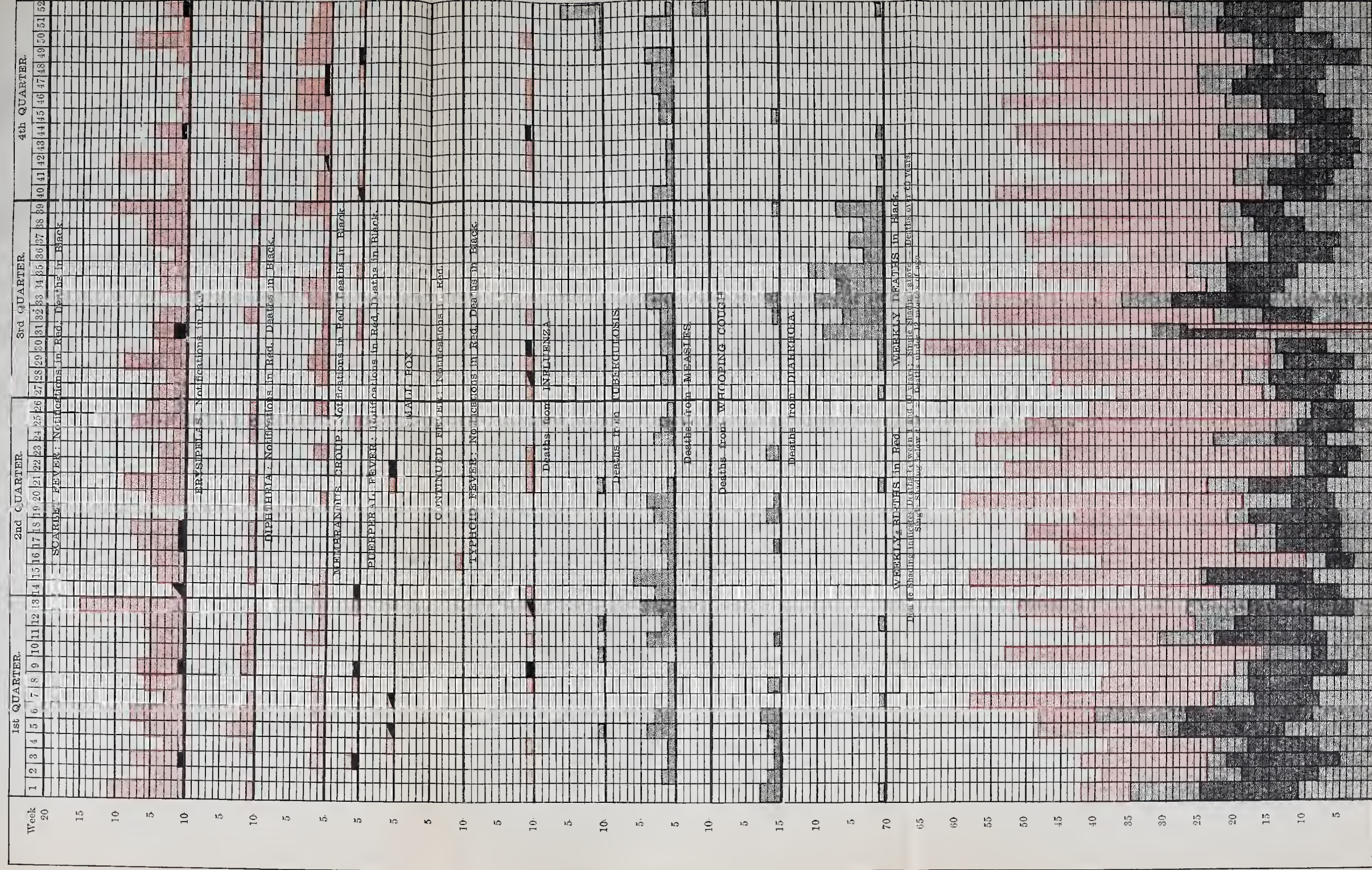
SMALL-POX.

There were no cases reported during the year.

In previous reports I have drawn attention to the unfortunate practice adopted by some Medical practitioners of performing "one mark" vaccination. The protection afforded by vaccination against Small-pox depends upon the area of scars produced. An operation which is done at all is worth doing efficiently.

On "paper" the vaccination returns kindly supplied to me by Mr. Floyd Lewis, the Vaccination Officer for the Borough, may be considered satisfactory, when compared with the returns from other towns; for 89·3 per cent. of the children born were successfully vaccinated. Of late it has been my custom to keep a record of the condition as to vaccination of patients admitted into Allt-yr-yn Hospital. As a result I find that 21 per cent. had no scar, 20 per cent. had only one scar, 11·9 per cent. had 2 scars, and 47 per cent. had 3, 4, or more marks. Thus 41 per cent. of the children under 12 years admitted during 1904 were either totally unprotected or very partially protected against Small-pox.

Infectious Diseases Chart for the Year 1904.



VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Returns as to the Vaccination of Children Born during the Years 1895-6,
1896-7, 1897-8, 1898-9, 1899-1900, 1900-01, 1901-02, 1902-03, 1903-04.

Year.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small Pox.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed to Districts, the Vaccination Officer of which has been apprised.	Removed to Districts unknown or that cannot be reached, & cases not having been found	In Abyeance.	Certificates of Exemption.	Percentage successfully Vaccinated.
July 1st, 1895, to June 30th, 1896.	2050	1615	14	—	204	66	24	123	8	—	87·3
July 1st, 1896, to June 30th, 1897.	1995	1614	13	—	223	27	25	73	20	—	91·08
July 1st, 1897, to June 30th, 1898.	2160	1598	28	—	249	69	4	100	97	15	83·6
July 1st, 1898, to June 30th, 1899.	2226	1545	26	1	269	94	10	93	103	78	79·
July 1st, 1899, to June 30th, 1900.	2103	1534	7	—	—	49	11	79	60	110	85·
July 1st, 1900, to June 30th, 1901.	2185	1627	6	1	269	23	16	99	32	113	85·
July 1st, 1901, to June 30th, 1902.	2213	1799	5	—	219	30	10	66	9	75	90·2
July 1st, 1902, to June 30th, 1903.	2345	1910	4	—	222	43	15	69	13	69	90·1
July 1st, 1903, to June 30th, 1904.	2281	1809	7	—	260	57	12	60	5	71	89·3

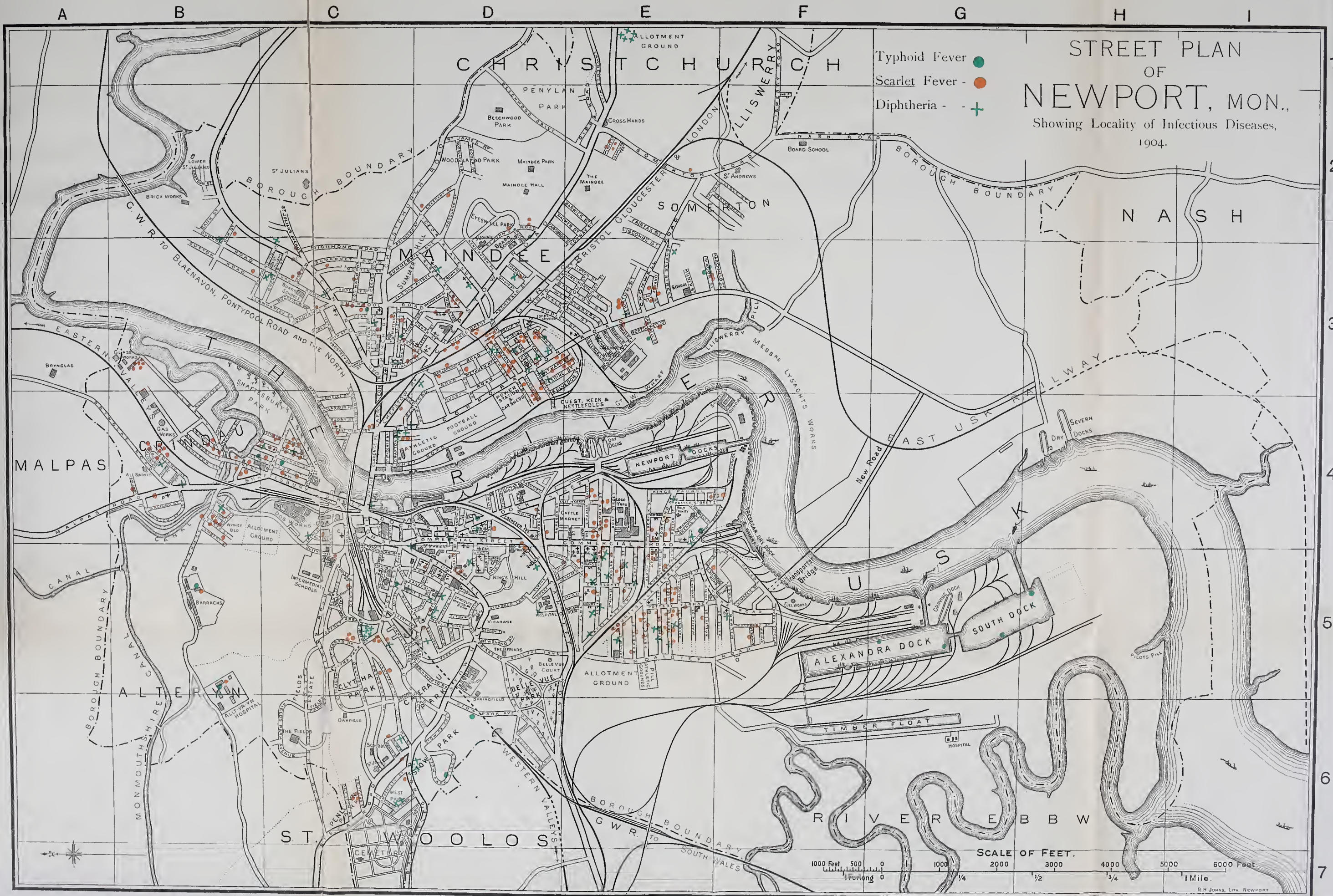
ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS 1904.

[illegible]

H—Isolation Hospitals.

W—Workhouse.

THE MAP IS RULED IN HALF-MILE SQUARES FROM WESTGATE HOTEL.



SCARLET FEVER (DEATH RATE '13).

The total number of cases notified during the year was 259, compared with 258, 381, 371, and 268 during the previous four years. The numbers notified during the four quarters were respectively 85, 68, 64, and 42. The deaths numbered 10, *i.e.*, 3·8 per cent. of the cases. The disease was of a more severe type than that which prevailed during 1903.

LOCALITIES AFFECTED.—From the Table on page 20, it will be seen that Victoria, Crindau, and Alexandra Wards contributed the most cases, whilst St. Woolos was almost free from the disease. Victoria Ward contributed nearly 20 per cent. of the cases notified.

989 visits were paid to houses in affected areas in order to discover suspected sources of infection; several unrecognised cases were thus found and isolated, and some suspicious cases were kept under observation.

DIPHTHERIA—Including Membranous Croup (Death Rate '11).

80 cases of Diphtheria and 12 of Membranous Croup were notified during the year, with 8 deaths, 5 of which were due to the latter. The disease has been of a milder type during the last two years. This disease varies considerably in severity from time to time, as will be seen from the following table. The fact that Antitoxin has been administered at a much earlier stage of the disease during the last year or two must not be lost sight of as a factor in lowering the fatality of the disease. Many of the cases were of a doubtful nature, and the bacillus of the disease was not found in them even after repeated examinations.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP STATISTICS.

YEAR.	DIPHTHERIA.			MEMBRANOUS CROUP.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality Per Cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality Per Cent.
1892	20	6	33·3	1	1	100·
1893	47	22	46·8	11	6	54·5
1894	27	7	25·9	10	7	70·
1895	16	6	37·5	12	12	100·
1896	44	14	31·8	7	3	43·
1897	25	5	20·0	6	2	33·3
1898	112	26	23·2	18	12	66·6
1899	28	9	32·1	5	3	60·
1900	114	9	7·8	6	3	50·
1901	167	17	10·2	14	10	71·4
1902	140	7	5·0	5	2	40·
1903	66	0	0·	12	9	75·
1904	80	3	3·7	12	5	42·

Out of the total of 80 cases of Diphtheria, 16 occurred in the first quarter, 8 in the second, 24 in the third, and 32 in the 4th quarter.

The wards most affected were St. Woolos, with 16 cases, and the Central and Victoria with 14 cases each, Alexandra and Tredegar with 10 cases each, whilst Maindee contributed only 4.

In dealing with individual cases, in addition to the routine work, a careful search was made for mild and unrecognised cases among friends or in the neighbourhood of cases. In several instances, on my recommendation, the medical attendants injected contacts with small doses of Antitoxin. This method confers nearly complete immunity against the disease for a period of about three weeks, and is of great service in preventing the spread of the disease, especially in cases where patients are nursed at home.

SUPPLY OF ANTITOXIN.

A supply of Antitoxin is always kept at the Town Hall; medical practitioners can thus obtain a fresh supply when required. As Antitoxin loses its potency by keeping, this method is therefore far preferable to the keeping of small quantities in stock, sometimes for long periods, by medical practitioners. Besides, it is of the utmost importance that the remedy should be administered at the earliest possible stage of the disease, as the chances of recovery are thereby enormously increased. The later the period of the administration of the remedy the greater is the quantity required. Cases which had had injections of Antitoxin previous to admission to Hospital did better and required less Antitoxin than those which had their first dose subsequent to admission, generally on the third or fourth day of the disease. Further remarks on this subject will be found in the paragraph dealing with Allt-yr-yn Hospital.

TYPHOID FEVER (DEATH RATE .06).

Twenty-one cases of Typhoid or Enteric Fever were notified during the year, 5 of which proved fatal (23.8 per cent.). 5 of these occurred during the first quarter, 4 during the second, 6 during the third, and 6 during the fourth. 5 of these were introduced by vessels visiting the Port from abroad. There was nothing in the nature of an outbreak due to a common cause. Any insanitary conditions existing on premises affected were dealt with without delay. Compared with previous years, there were less cases notified during 1904 than during any year since the Notification Act was adopted.

PUERPERAL FEVER (DEATH RATE .04).

There were 4 cases and 3 deaths during the year.

ERYSIPELAS (DEATH RATE '0).

Forty-nine cases were notified, none of which proved fatal, compared with 4, 4, 3, 2, 2, 3, 5 and 0 deaths during the previous eight years.

PLAGUE AND YELLOW FEVER.

These are notifiable diseases now, but no cases occurred during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND REGISTERED PREMISES.

Eighteen cases of notifiable infectious diseases occurred in registered premises. Seven of the cases occurred in connection with tailoring and dressmaking establishments. Every precaution was taken in these cases to prevent the premises and their contents from becoming *foci* for spreading the disease.

Three deaths from Phthisis occurred at such premises, namely, 1 at a milkshop, and 3 at "wearing apparel" workshops.

WORKSHOPS &c., AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

CLASS OF WORKSHOP.	Number of Cases.				Total.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas.	
Bootmaking and Repairing ...	1	2	...	...	3
Cycle Building and Repairing ...	1	...	...	...	1
Dressmaking ... ..	...	1	...	2	3
Fish Frying	2	...	...	..	2
Millinery	1	...	..	...	1
Saddlery	2	...	...	..	2
Sewing (Plain)	1	...	...	...	1
Signwriting and Painting ...	1	...	...	..	1
Tailoring (Outworkers) ...	1	..	1	...	2
Watchmaking	2	..	...	...	2
Total	12	3	1	2	18

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

Two hundred and ninety-nine cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted into ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL during the year 1904. Eleven of these were from outside the Borough. (Continued on page 28.)

TABLE SHOWING LOCALITY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, AND DEATHS FROM
NON-NOTIFIABLE ONES.

[illegible]

STREET.	NOTIFICATIONS.							DEATHS.				TOTAL.	
	Small Pox.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhea.		Phthisis.
Chepstow Road, 5 Farmwood Cottages, 28, 58, 117, 179, 207	5	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	10
Church Street, 4, 14, 15, 25	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5
Church Road, 41, 65	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Clyffard Crescent, 2	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Clytha Park, Fernside	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Clytha Park Road, 9	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Coldra Road, 10, 33	1	..	1	2
Commercial Road, 43, 68, 83, 114, 150	2	..	..	3	1	..	6
Commercial Street, 32, 37, 104, 127	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	6
Constables Lane, 4	1	1
Constance Street, 26	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Corporation Road, 15, 23, 25, 30, 62, 203, 211, 248, 250, 412, 452	6	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	..	13
County Hospital	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
Courtybella Street, 6, 9, 21	1	1	..	..	1	..	3
Courtybella Terrace, 14, 39, 41	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Coverack Road, 20	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Crescent Road, 18	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cyril Street, 3, 20, 37	1	..	..	1	1	..	3
Devon Place, Nos 4, 40	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Dewston Street, 3, 4	3	..	..	..	..	1	4
Docks, Alexandra	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Do. Old	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Do. South	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dock Parade, 9	1	..	..	1
Dock Street, 55, 77, 153	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Dolphin Street, 1, 14, 15, 28, 63, 68, 78, 81, 87	10	2	..	1	1	..	14
Dos Road, 33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Duckpool Rd., 3, 11, 31, 56, 57, 60, 74, 78, 79, 139	1	..	7	2	..	..	1	1	12
Dumfries Place, 8	1	1
Durham Road, 54, 97, 118, 152, 170, 188	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	7
East Street, No. 2	1	1
East Usk Road, 4, 20	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Edwin Street, 10, 17, 20	3	..	..	1	..	..	4
Emlyn Terrace, 30	1	1
Essex Street, 5	1	1
Eton Road, 42	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eveswell Street, 1, 2, 12, 20	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	4
Exeter Street, 9	1	..	1
Fairoak Avenue, No. 23	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fairoak Terrace, 3, 26	1	1	..	2
Faulkner Road, 1, 2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Fearing Street, 19	1	..	1
Fothergill Street, 25	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Frederick Street, 14	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gaskell Street, Nos. 2, 12, 14, 16	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	5

STREET.	NOTIFICATIONS.							DEATHS.				TOTAL.	
	Small Pox.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.		Phthisis.
George Street, 23, 80	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gibbs Road, 21	1	1
Glassworks Cottages, 16, 22, 23	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Glebe Street, 2, 12, 15	1	...	...	1	2	4
Gloster Street, 12	1	...	1
Gordon Street, 45	1	...	...	...	...	1
Granville Square, 4, 17	1	...	...	...	1	2
Granville Street, 1	2	...	2
Halstead Street, 9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Harrow Road, 23	1	...	1
Henry Street, 34, 41, 60, 62, 69, 70	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	7
Hereford Street, 10, 17, 36	2	...	...	...	1	...	3
Hewertson Street, 15, 56, 64, 69	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	5
High Street, 83	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hill Street, 21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hoskins Street, 12, 21, 22, 25, 42, 61, 69, 76	1	...	...	...	5	2	...	1	1	...	10
Jaynes Buildings, No. 6	1	...	1
Jeddo St., 22, 25, 35, 38, 49, 58, 59, 74, 77, 80, 81	1	...	...	15	...	...	1	...	1	18
Jeffrey Street, 10, 18, 19, 23	4	...	...	1	1	...	6
Jenkins Street, 5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lambert Street, No. 61	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lennard Street, 34, 42	4	...	...	...	1	...	5
Lewis Street, 1, 3, 5, 7, 13, 83, 98, 103, 124	5	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	12
Lime St., 30, 49, 50, 51, 53, 58, 69, 73, 75, 76, 84	2	1	...	...	3	2	...	1	2	1	12
Livingstone Place, 4, 18, 36	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Llanthewy Road, "Glenrosa," 19	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Llanwern Street, 4, 32, 36	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Llewellyn Street, 12	1	...	...	1
Locke Street, 17	1	1
Lucas Street, 12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lyne Road, 18, 31, 40, 50	2	...	...	...	...	2	4
Magor Street, Nos. 12, 51, 62	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
Maindee Parade, 12, 15, 34	2	...	...	...	1	3
Malpas Road, 26, 34, 35, 36, 50, 97	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	5
Manchester Street, 23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Mansel Street, 7, 9, 23	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Marion Street, 25, 47, 74	1	2	3
Marlborough Road, 2, 25	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mendalgief Road, Show Yard	1	...	...	1
Mill Parade, 2, 40, 41	2	...	...	...	1	3
Mill Street, 1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Millman Street, 7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Morden Road, 4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Morris Street, 40, 46	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Mountjoy Place, 10, 21	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
New Street, No. 17	1	...	1
North Street, 12	1	...	...	...	...	1

STREET.	NOTIFICATIONS.							DEATHS.				TOTAL.	
	Small Pox.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.		Phthisis.
Oak Street, No. 5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oakley Street, 9, 13, 15, 16, 20	4	...	...	...	2	...	6
Oxford Street, 4, 9, 20, 26	1	...	...	2	1	4
Pant Road, No. 21	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Penllyn Avenue, 6, 30	3	...	...	1	...	...	4
Phillip's Street, 4	1	...	1
Portland St., "Royal George," 1, 17, 18, 28, 32	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	6
Portskewitt Street, 18	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Potter Street, 31	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pottery Road, 8	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Power Street, 5, 18, 21	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Preston Avenue, 16	1	...	1
Price Street, 1, 16, 24, 25, 54, 62, 70	4	1	...	1	...	2	8
Prince Street, 12, 19	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prospect Street, 1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Providence Place, 9	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Queens Hill, Union Offices	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Raglan Street, Nos. 14, 27, 54, 87, 91, 103	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	6
Redland Street, 88, 96, 114	4	1	...	...	...	...	5
Richmond Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Risca Road, 11, 57	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Riverside, 2, 28	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Robert Street, 2, 27, 33	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
Ronald Road, 4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rose Street, 20	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rudry Street, 10, 11	2	...	2
Rugby Road, 6	1	1
Ruperra Street, 15, 27	2	2
St. Edward Street, Nos. 49, 54	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
St. John's Road, 22, 30	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
St. Mary Street, 18, 31, 32, 46, 54	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
St. Michael Street, 32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Stephen's Road, 12	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Woolos' Road, 31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shaftesbury Street, 111, 127, 136, 151, 180	1	...	...	1	1	2	5
Somerton Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
South Market Street, 9, 36, 43, 44	3	...	...	...	2	...	5
Spring Street, 1, 8	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stow Hill, 77	1	1
Stow Park Avenue, 29	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stow Park Circus, 10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sutton Road, 10	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Temple Street, No. 17	1	...	1
Victoria Avenue, No. 4. Church Path, 29, 72	1	1	...	1	...	...	3
Victoria Crescent, 12, 24	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Victoria Place, 10	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

STREET.	NOTIFICATIONS.							DEATHS.				TOTAL.	
	Small Pox.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.		Phthisis.
Victoria Square, 5, 9	2	...	2
Vivian Road, 5, 37, 43, 48	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	..	7
Walford Street, Nos. 33, 48	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Wallace Street, 6	2	.	2
Waterloo Road, 14	1	...	...	...	..	1
West Street, 2. Beauford Terrace, 6	1	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	2
West Park Road, 16, 22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
West Market Street, 5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wharf Road, 40, 41, 45, 53	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	5
Wheeler Street, 11, 17, 20, 24, 32	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
White Lion Court, 1	1	1
William Street, 23; 33, 37, 56, 65	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	..	6
Wilson Street, 9, 18	1	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wingate Street, 8	1	...	...	...	...	..	1
Witham Street, 4, 11, 16, 26, 57, 63, 67, 75	2	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	10
Wolseley Street, 15	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Woodland Road, 8, 18	1	...	...	1	..	2
Workhouse, The	5	5
York Road, Nos. 3, 12	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	..	...	...	1	...	3
Totals	...	4	80	12	21	1	259	49	2	26	71	69	594

SCARLET FEVER.—Of the 259 cases notified within the Borough 218 were admitted into Hospital, including 1 from the Barracks' Hospital, a percentage of 84·1 removals. Besides this number, 6 cases were admitted from outside the Borough, namely, 4 from Malpas, 1 from Christchurch, and 1 from St. Mellons, making a total of 224 cases, of whom 10 died, equal to a death rate of 4·4 per cent. The average age of the patients was 7·9 years, and the average stay in Hospital 43·0 days.

TYPHOID FEVER.—15 of the 21 cases notified (71·4 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, including 5 from vessels lying in the Docks. In addition, 3 cases from outside the Borough were admitted, viz., 1 from Brynglas, 1 from Ebbw Bridge, and 1 from Crumlin, 18 cases in all. Two ended fatally, a death rate of 11·1 per cent. The average age of the patients was 26·5 years, and their average stay in Hospital 46·3 days.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—Of the 92 cases notified, 55 were treated in Hospital, *i.e.*, 59·7 per cent. Five of the 12 cases of Membranous

Croup, and 50 of the 80 cases of Diphtheria notified were removed, affording a respective percentage of removals of 41·6 per cent. and 62·5 per cent. Two cases were also admitted from without the Borough—1 from Machen and 1 from Bedwas. Only 1 death occurred, that was from Membranous Croup, the fatality being thus only 1·7 per cent. of the cases. 10·5 years was the average age of the patients, and 39·8 days the average stay in Hospital. Injections of antitoxin were given in all cases.

ADVANTAGES OF HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

During the last 9 years 87 cases of Membranous Croup or Laryngeal Diphtheria have been notified in the Borough, with 50 deaths (57 per cent.)

66 of these cases were treated at home, with 46 deaths (fatality = 70 per cent.)

21 cases were removed to Hospital, of whom 4 died (fatality = 19 per cent.)

Of the Hospital cases, 2 died just after admission, and the other 2 fatal cases were long standing and complicated—one with Pneumonia and the other with Septicæmia. The operation of Tracheotomy had to be performed in 10 out of the 21 cases. From these facts it is evident that those removed to Hospital were very serious cases, and not selected ones. Of the 10 “Tracheotomy” cases, 7 recovered, and 3 died. None of the latter had been treated with Antitoxin previous to admission. In these cases the operation was performed more with the object of making death less terrible than with the hope of saving life, for one died soon after admission, one case was complicated with Septicæmia, and the third had Bronchopneumonia in addition.

None of the cases which had been treated with early doses of Antitoxin died.

As the result of a considerable experience of the disease, I feel confident that the case fatality would be greatly reduced (probably to below 10 per cent.) if the following suggestions were thoroughly appreciated:—

- (a) The seeking of Medical assistance on the first appearance of croupy symptoms in a young child.
- (b) The injection of Antitoxin immediately the disease is *suspected* by the Medical Attendant (Antitoxin can always be obtained from the Health Department, together with the loan of a syringe if necessary).
- (c) The prompt notification of the disease by messenger, telephone, or otherwise, in order to secure—

(d) Early removal to Hospital.

In removing such cases the precaution is taken of providing a cylinder of oxygen in the Ambulance for the relief of symptoms, if necessary, during removal.

The advantages of Hospital treatment, in the case of Membranous Croup, are great, for it is almost impossible to carry out the necessary treatment promptly and thoroughly in private houses.

The admission of cases of Membranous Croup into Hospital entails a considerable amount of extra work on the part of the Medical Superintendent, but the results compensate for the additional labour and anxiety.

Of the 299 cases treated in Hospital, only one was attended by his own doctor. All the others were treated by the Medical Superintendent.

MENDALGIEF HOSPITAL.—The only cases admitted into this Hospital during the year were two Lascars suffering from Beri Beri. They both recovered.—(*Vide Port Sanitary Report.*)

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL, 1896 TO 1904.

YEAR.	Total of Notified Cases Removed to Hospital.	SCARLET FEVER.		TYPHOID FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.			
		Notifica-tions.	Percent-age of removals	Notifica-tions.	Percent-age of removals	Notifica-tions.	Percent-age of removals	Fatality percent. Hospital cases.	Fatality % of Home Nursed Cases.
1896	132 (6 months)	450	24·2	51	29·4	43	18·1	...	..
1897	191	192	73·4	57	63·1	25	12·0	66·6 (3 cases)	22·7
1898	149	71	71·8	38	67·5	112	57·1	12·5	54·1
1899	132	46	69·5	73	89·0	33	78·7	26·9	100·
1900	265	258	61·1	53	73·5	*120	58·0	3·0	14·5
1901	345	382	57·3	75	85·3	*181	34·2	5·0	13·0
1902	304	371	56·8	44	65·9	*145	43·4	3·2	5·1
1903	261	268	76·4	33	66·6	* 78	44·7	2·4 1 death from out- side Boro'	18·6
1904	288	259	84·1	21	71·4	* 92	59·7	1·7	19·4

* Including Membranous Croup.

HOSPITAL EXPENSES, 1897—1904.

Year.	Sinking Fund and Interest on Loan.			Hospital Administration.			Receipts.			Total Net Cost for the Twelve Months.			Cases Admitted
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1897 ...	770	4	2	1752	1	6	87	14	4	2434	11	4	191
1898 ..	752	11	1	1638	13	5	71	14	10	2319	9	8	149
1899 ..	752	11	9	1623	6	1	81	6	10	2294	6	11	132
April 1st, 1900 } to Mar. 31st, 1901. }	745	10	2	2072	17	1	121	13	10	2696	13	5	309
April 1st, 1901 } to Mar. 31st, 1902. }	729	13	5	2269	15	6	123	19	11	2875	9	2	337
April 1st, 1902 } to Mar. 31st, 1903. }	739	4	9	2235	16	8	94	4	8	2880	16	9	278
April 1st, 1903 } to Mar. 31st, 1904. }	*739	2	4	2463	10	4	82	3	11	3120	8	9	316
April 1st, 1904 } to Mar. 31st, 1905. }	*751	13	8	2450	9	5	100	16	0	3101	7	1	280

*Extension not included in either amount.

The cost of feeding the staff and patients per head per week during the year ending March 31st, 1905 amounted to $4/1\frac{1}{3}$, compared with $4/0\frac{1}{2}$ during 1903-4.

The matron deserves every credit for the careful supervision she has exercised over the expenditure, and for the manner in which the general administration of the Hospital has been carried out.

By comparing the cost of administration in the years 1902-3, and 1904-5, a fair estimate of the increase in administrative expenses, due to the Enlargement of the Hospital is obtained. The increase amounted to £221 2s. 0d., a sum considerably below the anticipated increase in the cost of the up-keep.

FEMALE HEALTH VISITOR.

Miss Willey was appointed to this post, and started duty in December, 1902. The duties include the visiting of homes of consumptives periodically for the purpose of giving advice *re* the precautions necessary against the spread of the disease, &c., and reporting as to the sanitary conditions of the same.

Visiting houses where deaths from consumption have occurred for the purpose of arranging for the process of disinfection.

Visiting houses infected by measles, whooping cough, &c.

Making house-to-house visits in certain districts.

Supplying information on the proper diet and care of infants in districts where Diarrhœa is prevalent.

Visiting workshops and workplaces where women are employed under the requirements of the Factories and Workshops Acts.

Reporting generally upon any insanitary conditions discovered during the course of such visits.

Visiting "selected" houses where births have been registered for the purpose of giving verbal and written instructions on Infant Hygiene.

The total number of visits made by Miss Willey during 1904 was 4,785, made up chiefly as follows :—

704 visits and 121 re-visits to workshops and workplaces where females were employed.

2,534 visits and 504 re-visits to houses and tenements in those quarters where Domestic Hygiene is not practised systematically.

478 visits and 126 re-visits to houses reported to contain cases of infectious diseases, including tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS (DEATH RATE, 1·3).

96 deaths were ascribed to Tubercular affections of various kinds. 69 of these were due to Phthisis or Consumption of the Lungs (death rate ·96), whilst 27 were due to Consumption of the Brain, Bowels, and Bones (·37). These diseases belong to the Zymotic class and are preventible. My report for 1901 contained a chart showing the steady decline in the death rate from Phthisis which has taken place since 1871. The following is a summary of the Phthisis Statistics for Newport for the last 43 years.

Average Death Rate from Phthisis for the Years	Rates per 1,000 Inhabitants per Annum.			
1862 to 1869	2·5
1870 — 1879	2·5
1880 — 1889	1·7
1890 — 1899	1·3
1900 — 1904	1·06
1904	·96

VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS.—Nineteen cases were notified, but five of these notifications were sent in after death. Of the 14 reported during life, five died before December 31st, and two others died before April 30th, 1905.

I have referred elsewhere to the action taken in reference to cases of Phthisis. Unfortunately only about 25 per cent. of the cases are notified, and many of these only come to our knowledge during the last stages of the disease.

The work done may bear good fruit in preventing the spread of infection by instructing some of those suffering from phthisis in the methods of prevention, but in order to further reduce the ravages of this fell disease it is necessary that those who unfortunately have contracted it should be given an opportunity of being cured of it.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT OF PHTHISIS.

The most potent ally in fighting the disease in individuals is a perfect hygienic environment, usually described as the "open air" or Sanatorium treatment.

There are plenty of such places for patients who can afford to pay £3 3s. to £5 5s. per week for the treatment, but it is almost impossible to obtain admission for poorer patients into suitable institutions promptly, as the demand for admission is so great.

It has often occurred to me that one of the small blocks at Allt-yr-yn Hospital might be utilized for the reception of *early* cases of phthisis among the poorer classes of *wage earners*, who cannot afford to pay for the treatment. The Hospital is in many respects well adapted for the work.

Since the Hospital was extended in 1903, the town has been comparatively free from epidemics of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever, consequently one of the small blocks has been empty ever since, and could well have been spared for the treatment of early cases of phthisis, so that efforts might be made in combatting a disease which caused 57 deaths during 1904 between the ages of 15 and 65 years (*i.e.* the wage earning period of life), compared with 14 such deaths from all the notifiable infectious diseases.

The cost of providing 6 beds would not be great, for the capital expenditure has already been incurred, and the interest has to be paid annually, whilst the principal establishment charges are going on at present without adequate return when the beds are empty; consequently the main additional cost would be that of the feeding of the patients, and of providing a couple of well trained nurses experienced in the work. I am confident these expenses would not exceed £1 1s. per week per patient.

The experiment would undoubtedly prove an excellent investment on the part of the Council; for the amount paid in relief in respect of pauper cases of Phthisis and their families is at present very considerable, and would be

reduced if those who are attacked by the disease could be properly treated in the early stages of the disease when it is most amenable to treatment, and could in addition be thoroughly educated in matters dealing with the prevention of the spread of infection.

There have recently been very strong opinions expressed locally in reference to the necessity for a Sanatorium for Phthisis. Should the Town Council not feel disposed to spend about £300 per annum upon the Scheme, an opportunity might be given to local Philanthropists to do some good work in making a start in taking up the question of the provision of Sanatorium treatment for early consumptives, if the Corporation provided the accommodation on condition that the cost of up keep would be undertaken by some local charity organisation, by paying £1 1s. per week for each patient admitted into Hospital.

I trust the Council will give the matter their serious consideration.

MORTALITY FROM OTHER DISEASES.

INFLUENZA (Death Rate, = ·18).—Thirteen deaths were referred to this disease.

CANCER caused 50 deaths (Death Rate, = ·7), compared with 38, 38, 41, 56, 40, 55, 46, and 59 during the previous eight years.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.—There were 189 deaths, compared with 200, 173, 220, 205, 248, 213, 171, and 190 during the previous eight years.

The Violent Deaths amounted to 43, including one suicide.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

A considerable amount of work has been done during the year, and Medical Practitioners are showing an increased appreciation of the assistance to be obtained from Bacteriological examinations in making a diagnosis in doubtful cases. I examined 174 specimens in all. 67 of these were for medical men in the town. The following is a summary of the work done:—

Swabs from throats for the diagnosis of Diphtheria	}	28	...	Positive 14	...	Negative 14
Specimens of Blood in suspected cases of Typhoid Fever	}	15	...	do. 8	...	do. 7
Sputa for examination for Tubercle Bacilli	}	22	...	do. 12	...	do. 10
Other Specimens		2	...	0	...	0

107 specimens were examined in connection with Allt-yr-yn Hospital. In the first instance to confirm the diagnosis, and afterwards to ascertain whether Diphtheria Patients were fit to be discharged from Hospital.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS ADMINISTRATION.

148 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year ; seven out of the 103 samples of milk (6·3 per cent.), and one out of six samples of Cream of Tartar were found to be adulterated.

The results of the prosecutions are given below. The fines amounted to £36 10s. The defendants in one case (C. P. & Co.) appealed to Quarter Sessions, but unsuccessfully. Undoubtedly the increased importance which Magistrates have recently attached to such crimes as the adulteration of the staple articles of diet of invalids and infants has had a beneficial effect in checking the evil. The average quality of the milk samples taken during 1904 was above that of previous years in every respect.

LEAD IN CREAM OF TARTAR.—The action which was taken during 1903 has had a beneficial effect in improving the quality of this drug. A trace of Lead was found in one instance. The vendor was cautioned by the Sanitary Committee.

USE OF PRESERVATIVES.—The action taken during past years has almost remedied the evil. With the exception of small traces of Boric Acid in four samples of milk, there was no case of the wrongful use of preservatives in perishable foods in the samples submitted for analysis.

The two Assistant Sanitary Inspectors have now been appointed Market Inspectors, in order to enable them to perform the duties of Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts.

Mr. Hughes has kindly supplied me with summaries of the analysis of milk samples for the last eight years. Adulterated samples are not included.

“Four samples of Milk, out of a total of 110 samples, contained Boric preservative, equivalent to 0·046, 0·043, 0·032, and 0·016 per cent. respectively of Boric Acid.

One sample of Butter, out of three samples, contained Boric preservative equivalent to 0·12 per cent of Boric Acid, and one sample of Margarine, out of five samples, contained Boric preservative equivalent to 0·22 per cent. of Boric Acid.”

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Number of Samples taken.	Description.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	
			Number.	Percentage.
110	Milk	103	7	6·3
17	Lard	17	...	...
7	Cream of Tartar	6	1	...
5	Margarine	5	...	...
3	Butter	3	...	...
3	Cheese	3	...	...
2	Demerara Sugar	2	...	...
1	Pepper	1	...	...
148		140	8	5·1

PROSECUTIONS.

Date Sample taken	Initials of Vendors.	Description of Article.	Offence.	Result.
April 21st	W. G.	Milk	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 10%	Fined £5
May 1st	W. H. T.	Milk	9% of added water	„ £5
„ 10th	Q. D.	Milk	10% do.	Dismissed
„ 10th	Q. D.	Milk	8% do.	„
July 14th	C. P. & Co.	Milk	14% do.	Fined £5 10s.
Oct. 3rd	G. J.	Milk	10% do.	„ £1
„ 3rd	C. P. & Co.	Milk	14% do.	„ £20
				Total £36 10.

CASE OF ADULTERATION NOT PROSECUTED.

March 18th. H. A. Cream of Tartar Adulterated with '016 per cent. of lead. Cautioned

Year.	Number of Milks.	Total Milk Solids.	Milk Fat.	Milk-solids other than Milk-fats.
1896	34	11.79	3.28	8.51 per cent.
1897	41	11.65	3.04	8.61 „
1898	41	12.09	3.47	8.62 „
1899	35	12.12	3.53	8.59 „
1900	79	12.03	3.50	8.53 „
1901	96	12.18	3.58	8.60 „
1902	48	11.81	3.30	8.51 „
1903	44	12.23	3.61	8.62 „
1904	103	12.41	3.68	8.73 „

DISINFECTION.

The disinfection of bedding, and all heavy and unwashable articles, has been done in the Washington-Lyon apparatus at Allt-yr-yn Hospital. Formalin fumigation or spraying has been used for room disinfection, combined with the washing of floors, paint work, &c., with disinfectant fluid (Jeyes or Izal).

400 houses were disinfected, including one Elementary School, 4252 articles were disinfected at the Hospital by steam, and 34 articles were destroyed.

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION.

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION.—736 inspections were thus made, and 697 nuisances of various descriptions were discovered, which involved a further total of 1603 revisits in order to secure completion of the work.

All courts and passages were regularly inspected during the year, involving 2657 inspections. They were thus kept in a very fair state of cleanliness. Among the insanitary conditions discovered were 226 houses in a dirty condition, 138 houses in a dilapidated state, and a large number with defective drainage systems. There were 20 cases of overcrowding; these were remedied—for the time being.

During the last few years a large number of the leases in certain districts, particularly Pillgwenlly, have expired—many others are about to follow. During the last twelve months or so previous to the date of expiration of such

leases, landlords naturally object to repairing property about to be pulled down and the average tenant pays scanty respect to such property; consequently a large number of these premises deteriorate very rapidly and become insanitary during the last stages of their existence. Again, after the expiration of these leases it frequently occurs that one or two years pass by before the process of rebuilding is decided upon. During these particular periods much difficulty is experienced in respect to properties of the kind.

DILAPIDATED HOUSES.

23 premises were closed as unfit for human habitation, namely, 8 in Dolphin Street, 6 in Ebenezer Terrace, 4 at Allt-yr-yu, 2 in Pottery Terrace, 1 in Castle Street, 1 in King's Parade and 1 at Penhow Wharf. The leases of all these premises with the exception of those at Allt-yr-yu had expired, and the owners refused to carry out the repairs necessary to render them fit for habitation.

SANITARY (DILAPIDATED HOUSES) SUB-COMMITTEE. PREMISES INSPECTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Premises Visited.		Committee's Recommendation.	Result.
Pottery Terrace	2 houses	To be Closed.	Closed
Protheroe's Row	9 „	To be Repaired or Owner Summoned in Default.	Repaired
King's Parade	2 „	Nil.	Nil.
Commercial Wharf	3 „	Nil.	Nil.
Russell's Wharf	3 „	Nil.	Nil.
Ebenezer Terrace	9 „	5 to be Closed and 4 to be Repaired or Owner Summoned in default.	5 Pulled Down, 4 Repaired
New Ruperra Street	2 „	To be Repaired or Closed.	Repaired
Glebe Street	6 „	Houses generally to be Repaired or Owners Summoned in Default.	2 Repaired, 4 in Abeyance owing to death of Owner
Total		36 „	

EFFICIENT TESTING OF DRAINS.—In Inspector Jones' report a list is included of comparatively new drains which were found defective and to be the cause of the contamination of the foundations and surroundings of dwellings with sewage.

When defective drains are discovered by the Sanitary Inspectors, they are subjected to the water test, and not passed unless found to be watertight.

Drains that will not stand the water test will naturally saturate the ground around them when they become choked, or even without that complication ; besides a considerable portion of the time of your Inspectors is taken up this way with defects which should not have occurred.

The water test is applied to new drains in a large number of towns, and should also be enforced at Newport in order to prevent fouling of the ground and subsequent trouble and expense in remedying defective drains.

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—This subject was referred to in my report for 1898. Street sewers, gullies, &c., found in a defective condition or which caused a nuisance, were reported to the Borough Engineer and were attended to. The branch sewers require periodical flushing in the lower parts of the town. A large number of the older sewers in town are defective in fall, and contain considerable amounts of deposit, and require relaying owing to the nuisances arising from the gases evolved at times.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.—The water carriage system is in vogue in all parts of the Borough, with the exception of a few houses in the outlying district of Lliswerry. A considerable proportion of the w.c.'s in the old streets are still hand flushed. There has been a large number of lease renewals in these streets ; whenever this happens Automatic Cisterns are fitted to w.c.'s. A considerable number have also been put in as a result of the inspection by the staff of the Health Department. Unfortunately there is a water charge on all such cisterns ; whereas no charge is made for water used for hand-flushing w.c.'s, although undoubtedly more water is frequently necessary in the latter case. This amounts to a tax on cleanliness, and considerably interferes with the adoption of automatic cisterns throughout the town.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.—This is done by the public scavenger twice a week. No fixed dustbins are allowed.

SURFACE DRAINAGE.—Owing to the fact that the lands around Corporation Road and Malpas Road districts have been liable to floods, the Corporation have insisted upon raising the level of all streets to a minimum of 24·6 feet above Ordnance Datum. This does not apply to the lands enclosed by these streets which form the back yards and gardens of the houses. The soil is heavy and impervious clay, and no provision has as yet been made for the drainage of these enclosed spaces. Consequently the back yards, especially around Corporation Road, are, after heavy rains, waterlogged. This amounts to a serious

nuisance frequently, as large ditches of foul water charged with house refuse, &c., are in close proximity to a large number of houses. I have referred to this matter in previous reports. The nuisances arising from the enclosed reens around Corporation district have been removed to a great extent during the year; but the yards and gardens are still undrained in the majority of cases in the low-lying parts.

WATER SUPPLY.

In previous Reports I have drawn attention to the absence of any scheme for the filtration of the water supply. In connection with Wentwood three 7ft. Candy's Patent Mechanical Polarite Filters have been fixed in the course of the main immediately below the Reservoir. Such filters were considered to be preferable to open sand filters. I have during the year again recommended the Waterworks Committee to go in for a Scheme of Mechanical Filters for both Pant-y-reos and Ynis-y-fro Supplies, as the water is at times very highly charged with suspended matters. The question is now under the consideration of the Waterworks Committee. In connection with the water supply it must not be over-looked that all the supplies are flood water schemes, and that each one is liable to contamination from dwellings, &c. Filtration is therefore necessary.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

New duties devolve upon the Health Department under the 1901 Act, which came into force January 1st, 1902.

The Medical Officer of Health *shall*, in his Annual Report, report specifically on the Administration of this Act in workshops and workplaces. Such Report shall include an account of the action taken under the Public Health Acts, as well as under the Factory and Workshop Act.

Including bakehouses, there are 879 such premises in Newport (compared with 715 in 1903). 1823 inspections were made to these by the staff during the year; 314 nuisances were discovered, necessitating the serving of 163 notices, and 531 re-visits to see that the evils complained of were remedied.

The list of workshops, &c., given below, with the record of visits paid to them, shows that the variety of premises requiring supervision is both large and varied.

Notices were received of the employment of 158 outworkers during the year. The home conditions were fairly satisfactory. A considerable amount of trouble was experienced in obtaining the lists of outworkers, which are *required* to be sent to the Medical Officer of Health every February and August. There were 18 defaulters in this respect, who had to be written to for the necessary information.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION. TOTALS TABLE.

	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Re-visits (for super- vision of work)	Number of Nuisances discovered	Number of Notices Served
Factories	42	5	7	1	1
Workshops (including Bakehouses)...	666	1533	464	256	135
Workplaces	91	68	22	31	13
Out-workers' Premises ...	80	217	38	26	14
Total ...	879	1823	531	314	163

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied.
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>		
Want of Cleanliness	157	157
Want of Ventilation	3	3
Overcrowding	1	1
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	2	2
Other Nuisances	138	138
Sanitary Accommodations {	insufficient	5
	unsuitable or defective ...	3
	not separate for sexes ...	2
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>		
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (S. 101) ...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	3	3
Failure as regards list of outworkers (S. 107) ...	18	18
Giving out work to be done in { premises which are	unwholesome (S. 108) ...	...
	infected (S. 110) ...	..
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (S. 109) ...	...	...
Other offences ... ..	...	..
Total	332	332
Defects referred to H.M. Inspectors, nil. Number of Prosecutions, nil.		

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	14
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5) <div> { Notified by H.M. Inspectors { Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors </div>	10
Notices received from H.M. Inspectors as to New Workrooms ..	35
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
In use during 1903 ... ..	...
Certificates granted <div> { in 1903 { in 1904 </div>	.. ....
In use at the end of 1904 .. ...	.....
Homework :—	
Number of	
<i>Lists of Outworkers</i> (S. 107) :—	
Lists received	<div>Lists.</div> <div>Outworkers.</div>
Addresses of Outworkers <div> { forwarded to other Authorities ... { received from other Authorities .. </div>	..... .....
<i>Homework in unwholesome or infected Premises</i> :—	
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome Premises (S. 108)	<div>Wearing Apparel.</div> <div>Other.</div>
Cases of Infectious Disease notified in Homeworkers' Premises ...	... ..
Orders prohibiting homework in infected Premises (S. 110) ...	2 ..

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1904.

TABLE OF WORKSHOPS.

Class or Trade	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Visits (for super- vision of work	Number of Nuisances Discovered	Number of Notices Served
Aerated Water Works -	1	1	...	...	...
Art Needleworks -	1	2	2	...	...
Bakehouses -	64	266	136	151	61
Basket Making -	4	8	5	3	2
Bedding Making -	1	1	...	..	...
Blacksmithies -	17	37	28	3	3
Blind Making (Venetian) -	1	5	...	...	...
Boat Building -	1	...	...	..	...
Boot & Shoe Making & Repairing -	84	140	41	11	9
Bottle Washing -	2	2	...	..	...
Brush Making -	2	2	4	...	...
Cabinet Making & Upholstering -	28	51	12	4	3
Carpentry & Joinery -	39	77	24	8	7
Carriage Building, etc. -	10	28	27	6	6
Clay Modelling -	1	2	...	..	...
Clog Making -	3	3	...	...	...
Coffin Making -	5	7	2	...	...
Coopers -	1	2	...	..	..
Coppersmiths -	3	3	2	...	...
Cycle & Motor Building & Repairing -	23	44	3	...	...
Dentistry (Mechanical) -	8	15	...	1	1
Drapery Upholstering -	1	3	...	...	..
Dress & Mantle Making -	139	388	56	17	12
Dry Salting -	1	1	...	...	...
Dyeing & Cleaning -	1	1	...	...	...
Engraving (Metal) -	2	2	...	...	...
Do. (Wood) -	1	1	...	...	..
Fish Curing -	2	2	3	2	2
Gas Meter Making -	1	1	...	...	...
Hurdle Making -	1	2	4	1	1
Herb Beer Making -	3	5	4	5	2
Laundries (Hand) -	4	8	1	...	...
Lath Rending -	1	1	..	..	...
Leather Dressing -	3	4	...	...	...
Locksmith -	1	1	...	...	...
Marine Stores & Rag & Bone Sorting -	5	14	5	3	3
Millinery -	36	70	25	...	...
Packing -	1	2	...	...	...
Pattern Making -	1	2	1	...	...
Paving (Granolithic) Making -	1	1	...	...	...
Photographers -	10	17	1	3	1
Picture Framing & Gilding -	10	21	11	2	1
Plumbing -	18	32	5	..	...
Saddlery -	10	23	2	3	2
Sail, Tent, and Blind Making -	6	7	...	...	...
Sculptoring and Stone Dressing -	11	16	5	1	1
Sewing (Plain) -	1	1	2	2	1
Signwriting, Glazing, etc. -	4	7	...	...	...
Sorting (Tailors' Cuttings) -	1	4	1	3	2
Sugar Boiling -	8	19	15	6	4
Tailors -	41	108	25	17	8
Taxidermist -	1	1	...	...	...
Tin Smithies -	9	13	4	..	..
Umbrella Making and Repairing -	5	14	6	4	3
Waggon (Railway) Building -	2	4	...	...	...
Watchmaking and Repairing -	23	37	2	..	...
Weighing Machine Building & Repairing -	2	4	...	...	...
TOTAL -	666	1533	464	256	135

24 notices were received from H.M. Inspectors of Factories in respect to such premises. These were dealt with, and all nuisances remedied.

TABLE OF OUTWORKER PREMISES.

Class or Trade	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Re-visits (for supervision of work)	Number of Nuisances Discovered	Number of Notices Served
Knitting	2	2	...	...	...
Sheetmaking	1	2	...	...	...
Tailoring	77	210	38	26	14
TOTALS	80	218	38	26	14

WORKPLACES TABLE.

Class or Trade	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Re-visits (for supervision of work)	Number of Nuisances Discovered	Number of Notices Served
Fish Frying	39	59	20	21	8
Grease and Oil Stores	2	2	...	...	...
Hairdressing Saloons	42	1	1	6	3
Hide and Skin Stores	1	1	1	1	1
Mews and Stables	3	3	...	...	...
Potato Stores	1	...	...	..	...
Provision Stores	1	...	..	...	...
Tallow Chandling	1	1	...	3	1
Tripe Boiling	1	1	...	...	..
TOTALS	91	68	22	31	13

PIG DEALERS' PREMISES.

Under the Swine Fever Order of 1901, it is the duty of all Local Authorities to inspect such premises.

The duty of carrying this out has been referred to the Health Department

INSPECTION OF FOODS.

Table showing the Description and Quantity Condemed, and Destroyed.

Date	Where Seized or Condemed	Description of Article	Disease or Other Cause	Weight in Pounds	Whether Prepared, Deposited, or Exposed for Sale	Remarks
Feb. 2nd	Public Slaughter House	Internal Organs of a Bullock	Tuberculosis	60	Prepared for Sale	Signed Form
" "	do.	Liver of a Cow	do.	20	do.	do.
" "	do.	3 Sheep's Livers	do.	18	do.	do.
March 3rd	do.	1 Carcase and Offal of a Pig	Inflammation	14	do.	do.
" 7th	do.	Liver of a Bullock	Tumour	64	do.	do.
" 15th	do.	Carcase of Mutton	Inflammation	21	do.	do.
" 17th	do.	Fore-quarters & Organs of a Bullock	Tuberculosis	66	do.	do.
" 23rd	do.	Organs of a Sheep	Inflammation	330	do.	do.
" "	do.	Hind-quarters of a Sheep	Inflammation	18	do.	do.
" "	do.	Liver of a Bullock	Accident	39	do.	do.
" 30th	do.	Carcase and Offal of a Pig	Tumour	19	do.	do.
" "	do.	14 Lungs of Pigs	Inflammation	76	do.	do.
" "	do.	6 Stomachs of Pigs	do.	58	do.	do.
" "	do.	2 Livers of Pigs	do.	22	do.	do.
" 5th	G. W. Railway Station	25 Tins of Brawn	Decomposed	12½	do.	do.
" 8th	Shop, Malpas Road	Box of Fish	do.	112	do.	do.
" "	Stall, Provision Market	4 Carcases of Veal	do.	281	do.	do.
" 19th	Public Slaughter House	Pieces of Veal	Apoplexy	469	do.	do.
" 27th	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of Mutton	Decomposed	41	do.	do.
" "	do.	Liver of a Sheep	Droisy	72	do.	do.
" 28th	Shop, Emlyn Street	2 Tins of Brawn	Tumour	5	do.	do.
May 16th	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of a Bullock	Decomposed	28	do.	do.
" 19th	Cow Shed, Corporation Road	Carcase of a Cow	Blood Poisoning	960	Deposited for Sale	Cautioned
" "	G.W.R. Station	do.	Tuberculosis	450	do.	Signed Form
" 30th	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of a Bullock	Blood Poisoning	1000	do.	Fined £20
June 2nd	G.W.R. Station	2 Kits of Fish	Decomposed	980	do.	Signed Form
" "	do.	4 Boxes of Fish	do.	200	do.	do.
" "	Public Slaughter House	Offal of a Cow	do.	424	do.	do.
" "	do.	Carcase of a Lamb	Tumour, &c.	40	do.	do.
" 6th	do.	2 Carcases of Pork	Dropsy	39	do.	do.
" 9th	G.W.R. Station	2 Boxes of Fish	Tuberculosis	227	do.	do.
" "	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of a Bullock	Decomposed	200	do.	do.
" 10th	Private Slaughter House	1 Liver of a Cow	Blood Poisoning	400	do.	do.
" "	G.W.R. Station	2 Boxes of Fish	Abscess	19	do.	do.
" 28th	Public Slaughter House	1 Calf	Decomposed	400	do.	do.
" 29th	Dock Street	Carcase of a Sheep	Accident	62	do.	do.
July 7th	Ice Stores	2 Bags of Cockles	do.	82	do.	do.
" 8th	Public Slaughter House	29 Loins of Pork	do.	164	do.	do.
" 18th	do.	1 Forequarter of Beef	do.	300	do.	do.
" 25th	G.W.R. Station	Carcase of a Pig	Tuberculosis	210	do.	do.
" 28th	Stall, Provision Market	1 Box of Fish	Cysticercus	339	do.	do.
" 29th	Shop, Emlyn Street	8 Pieces of Beef	Decomposed	210	do.	do.
" 4th	Public Slaughter House	12 Pieces of Bacon	do.	200	do.	do.
" 5th	Ice Stores	2 Baskets of Sausages	do.	39	Deposited for Sale	Cautioned
" "	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of Mutton	Dropsy	42	do.	do.
" 19th	Private Slaughter House	Carcase of a Pig	Accident	98	Prepared for Sale	Signed Form
" 23rd	G.W.R. Station	2 Casts of Shell Fish	Tuberculosis	82	do.	do.
" "	do.	6 Kits and 1 Box of Fish	Decomposed	689	do.	do.
" "	Shop, Church Road	40 Black Puddings	do.	206	do.	do.
" 19th	Public Slaughter House	1 Piece of Cooked Beef	do.	950	do.	do.
" 23rd	do.	Carcase of a Cow	do.	32	Deposited for Sale	Cautioned
" 31st	Shop, Church Road	Carcase of a Cow	Tuberculosis	20	Prepared for Sale	Signed Form
Sept. 6th	Cattle Market	Carcase of a Cow	Blood Poison	825	Prepared for Sale	do.
" 9th	Public Slaughter House	2 Carcases of Pork	Parturition	750	Deposited for Sale	and dismissed
" 10th	do.	2 Heads, 6 Livers, 6 Kidneys	Tuberculosis	850	Prepared for Sale	Signed Form
" 19th	G.W.R. Station	5 Pieces and 2 Offals of Pig Meats.	Bruised	210	do.	do.
" 22nd	Public Slaughter House	1 Box of Smoked Fish	Decomposed	83	do.	do.
" "	Ice Stores	Carcase of a Sheep	Accident	64	do.	do.
" 27th	G.W.R. Station	Pieces of Beef	do.	20	do.	do.
Oct. 14th	Public Slaughter House	1 Box of Fish	do.	42	do.	do.
" 15th	G.W.R. Station	Forequarter of a Cow	Decomposed	40	do.	do.
" 18th	Public Slaughter House	15 Boxes of Kippers	do.	248	do.	do.
" "	do.	3 Sheep's Plucks	Tuberculosis	206	do.	do.
" 26th	G.W.R. Station	Carcase of a Bullock	Decomposed	170	do.	do.
" 28th	Private Slaughter House	2 Bullocks' Livers	do.	300	do.	do.
Nov. 3rd	G.W.R. Station	1 Kit of Sprats	Tuberculosis	36	do.	do.
" "	Private Slaughter House	Liver of a Bullock	do.	780	do.	do.
" "	do.	6 Pigs' Lungs	Decomposed	40	do.	do.
" "	Shop, Malpas Road	1 Box of Fish	do.	200	do.	do.
" 4th	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of a Cow	Inflammation	18	do.	do.
" 8th	do.	Carcase of a Bullock	do.	19	do.	do.
" 14th	do.	Carcase of a Pig	Decomposed	56	do.	do.
" "	do.	Carcase of a Bullock	Emaciation	200	do.	do.
" 28th	Private Slaughter House	2 Sheep's Plucks	Accident	550	do.	do.
" 30th	Provision Market	150 Bananas	Dropsy, etc.	850	do.	do.
Dec. 1st	Public Slaughter House	Carcase of a Bullock	do.	119	do.	do.
" 3rd	Ice Stores	6 Bullocks' Livers	Tuberculosis	392	do.	do.
" 14th	Public Slaughter House	24 Carcases of Mutton	Decomposed	20	do.	do.
" 16th	do.	Carcase of a Pig	do.	56	do.	do.
" 17th	Provision Market	11 Pieces of Beef	Blood Poisoning	80	do.	do.
" 19th	Private Slaughter House	1 Bullock's Liver	Abscesses	116	do.	do.
" 30th	Yard, Lock Street	Quantity of Beef	Decomposed	87	Deposited for Sale	fin'd £1 & costs
				198	Prepared for Sale	Signed Form
				20	do.	do.
				1008	do.	do.

TOTALS.—Beef and Veal, 14,429lbs. (21 Whole Carcases); Mutton and Lamb, 688lbs. (9 Whole Carcases); Pig Meat, 1,976lbs. (10 Whole Carcases); Fish, 3,992lbs.; Fruit, Bananas, 56lbs.—**Grand Total, 21,141lbs.**

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are three Private Slaughter-houses, in addition to the Public one. 849 visits were made to these premises for the inspection of meat, and supervision of the premises during the year. 82 visits were also made to the Cold Storage premises in Shaftesbury Street, and 490 to the G.W.R. Station.

7,776 visits were paid during the year to premises of all kinds where foods are prepared or sold.

Whenever any meat or other article of food was suspected to be unwholesome or diseased the matter was immediately reported to me for further examination. As a result a large quantity of meat, &c., was condemned and destroyed, amounting to a total of 21,141 lbs. during the year.

It will be seen by the Inspector's Report that prosecutions were instituted in three cases for exposure of unsound meat, etc. (Fines, £21).

A very careful supervision is exercised over the slaughtering which takes place within the Borough ; but a considerable amount of meat is slaughtered outside and taken directly to butchers' premises or hawked about the streets. At present it is impossible to exercise proper supervision over food sold in this way. A register is kept of all vendors residing within the Borough, but those who come to town from the country and sell meat, poultry, etc., in the streets are neither hawkers nor pedlers, and therefore are not required to take out licenses of any kind. They should certainly be required to obtain the permission of the Local Authority to sell perishable articles of food about town, even if they be exempted from paying either taxes or rates.

Again in reference to meat inspection, on the Continent it is required in most towns, particularly in Germany, that all meat intended for sale in the town should be inspected and stamped before offering it for sale. In some towns in both England and Scotland all meat brought in from the country for sale has to be taken to a central place for inspection. As the inspection of slaughter-houses outside the Borough of Newport is very imperfectly carried out, it is highly desirable that similar power should be obtained here.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

The number of animals slaughtered at the above establishment from December 17th, 1903, to December 20th, 1904, were as follows :—Beasts, 1,877 ; Calves, 1,317 ; Pigs, 5,876 ; Sheep, 10,426 ; and Lambs, 6,220 ; giving a total of 25,716 animals for the year.

GENERAL INSPECTION AND REGISTERED PREMISES.

The Department has the responsibility of looking after 1,179 registered premises, viz. :—Milkshops 247, Dairies 6, Cowsheds 25, Common Lodging-houses 7, Bakehouses 64, Workshops 815, Slaughter-houses 4, and Sublet-houses 11.

From Inspector Jones' Report it will be seen that a large number of inspections have been made during the year. 26,799 visits and re-visits were made in all by the Inspectors. 5,268 of these were to registered premises, 3,508 to houses in reference to infectious diseases, 6,656 to dwelling-houses, 2,818 to courts and passages, 7,776 to butchers' shops, markets, stores, etc., 311 to lanes and stables, 203 to gipsy vans and tents, 93 to reens and refuse tips, 81 *re* births, 67 to Schools, 14 to pig dealers' premises, and smoke observations 4.

The work performed by the Staff of the Department has been both conscientious and thorough, and has been carried out with very little friction, in spite of the large amount of work which had to be done by owners, often involving a considerable expenditure of money. It is only fair to state that the notices were complied with without the necessity of resorting to Police Court proceedings in any single instance

I have honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. HOWARD JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1904.

WEEK ENDING.			MEAN READING OF BARO- METER.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF AIR.					DEGREE OF HUMIDITY OF ATMOSPHERE (per cent.)	MEAN TEM- PERATURE OF THE EARTH AT		RAIN- FALL IN INCHES.	REGISTERED SUNSHINE IN HOURS	SUN ABOVE HORIZON IN HOURS.
				Highest by Day.	Lowest by Night.	Daily Range	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb						
										1 foot	4 feet			
												Allt-yr- yn Hospital.			H. M.	H. M.
Jan.	2nd	-	30.023	34.9	31.0	3.9	31.5	31	92.0	38.3	45.7	.025	4.49	54.40
"	9th	-	29.848	45.3	36.2	9.1	38.4	38.1	97.5	39.4	44.7	1.290	4.34	55.42
"	16th	-	29.589	46.7	39.3	7.4	42.9	41.4	87.5	41.2	44.3	1.925	7.14	57.06
"	23rd	-	30.504	46.9	37	9.9	39.8	38.8	92	40.4	44.3	.125	16.44	59.07
"	30th	-	29.811	44.6	38.2	6.4	40.9	40.6	97.5	40.3	44	1.950	2.46	61.31
Feb.	6th	-	29.304	43.3	37.8	5.5	38.4	38.2	98	41	44	1.636	11.31	64.07
"	13th	-	29.272	44.8	38.5	6.3	41.3	41	97.5	40.8	44	3.135	5.07	66.58
"	20th	-	29.484	43.9	35.5	8.4	38.2	38	98	39.5	43.8	1.030	19.49	70.02
"	27th	-	30.089	44.1	39.1	5	38.9	37.1	85.5	41.8	43.7	.965	13.20	73.04
Mar.	5th	-	30.045	36.7	32.6	4.1	32.6	31.9	90	37.4	43.3	.355	11.55	76.11
"	12th	-	30.000	46.8	36.2	10.6	37.7	36.8	92	40.2	42.6	.635	32.54	79.28
"	19th	-	29.985	47.7	37.6	10.1	39.7	38.7	92	41.5	43	.090	18.06	82.50
"	26th	-	30.194	49.7	40.2	9.5	43	41.5	87.5	44	43.8	.155	20.33	86.06
April	2nd	-	29.781	48.3	39	9.3	43.6	41.2	90	43	44.1	.790	38.06	89.19
"	9th	-	29.984	51.8	44.5	7.3	47.3	44.9	82	46.3	44.8	1.095	36.20	92.25
"	16th	-	29.693	53.5	41.5	12	48.9	46.5	83	47.3	45.7	.420	31.49	95.32
"	23rd	-	30.029	60	43	17	52.9	48	69.5	49.5	46.7	.160	53.17	98.41
"	30th	-	30.108	56.2	44.8	11.4	50.8	48.5	82.5	49.1	47.4	.360	23.57	101.39
May	7th	-	29.834	55.7	41.6	14.1	49.7	46.3	77	50.1	48	.725	29.02	104.35
"	14th	-	29.937	56.3	44.8	11.5	49.8	47.5	84	49.6	48.3	.200	26.41	107.16
"	21st	-	30.027	62.4	42.9	19.5	53.6	49.7	75.5	53	49.2	.120	58.07	109.38
"	28th	-	29.930	59.9	48.2	11.7	56	53.8	86	53.4	50	2.180	15.10	111.49
June	4th	-	30.094	64.7	49.7	15	56.4	53.3	80.5	56.2	51.3	.295	40.48	113.38
"	11th	-	30.053	64.8	46.5	18.3	53.2	49.9	78.5	57.1	52.2	.010	50.49	114.57
"	18th	-	29.998	62.7	51.5	11.2	58.2	54	75	57.6	53	.930	40.31	115.42
"	25th	-	30.098	64.6	48.8	15.8	59.3	54.5	72	57.7	53.8	.095	48.22	115.58
July	2nd	-	29.992	69.4	48.3	21.1	61.4	56.8	74	60.5	54.5	.125	79.05	115.34
"	9th	-	30.119	66.3	53	13.3	62.7	58.3	75	61.1	55.8	.380	55.36	114.49
"	16th	-	30.059	77	57.8	19.1	67	61.8	72	66.7	57.2	.075	67.14	113.24
"	23rd	-	30.064	75.2	55.3	19.9	64.3	59.5	73	67.5	58.9	.820	53.31	111.30
"	30th	-	29.872	68	57.5	10.5	62.7	60.2	84.5	63.6	59.9	4.000	16.41	109.20
Aug.	6th	-	30.053	72.4	56.5	15.9	66.7	61.3	71	64.6	59.8	.615	63.29	106.52
"	13th	-	30.087	68.5	49.1	19.4	61.4	56.7	73	62.6	59.9	.105	65.05	104.11
"	20th	-	29.905	65.8	53.6	12.2	59.5	56	79	60.5	59.4	1.110	36.05	101.18
"	27th	-	30.036	62.2	48.3	13.9	57.9	55	82.5	57.6	58.4	.955	24.36	98.07
Sept.	3rd	-	30.002	68.8	53.6	15.2	60.8	58	83	60.3	58	1.025	35.15	95.13
"	10th	-	30.039	65.2	50.1	15.1	57.8	54.9	82.5	58.4	57.9	.395	36.31	92.05
"	17th	-	29.973	65.1	50.1	15	56.1	53.9	86	57	57.1	1.100	42.17	89.02
"	24th	-	30.186	65.7	47.3	18.4	54.5	50.2	73	55.5	56.6	.010	44.52	85.52
Oct.	1st	-	29.996	63.2	49.7	13.5	54.4	51.9	82	54.8	55.9	.610	35.33	82.38
"	8th	-	30.006	62.4	45	17.4	50.1	46	72.5	53.1	55.3	.490	24.41	79.21
"	15th	-	30.245	58.7	43.8	14.9	49	47.8	91.5	51.2	54.3	.071	24.46	76.06
"	22nd	-	30.129	59.1	51.3	7.8	54.2	53.7	96.5	53	53.6	.540	8.23	73.05
"	29th	-	30.183	58	40.4	17.6	47.7	46	87.5	50.8	53.4	...	25.44	69.55
Nov.	5th	-	30.262	52.5	45.2	7.3	47.3	45.3	85	49.5	52.5	...	2.48	67.00
"	12th	-	29.940	56.7	44.6	12.1	50.4	47.3	78.5	49.3	52	1.820	6.32	64.12
"	19th	-	30.446	53.4	35.4	18	41.1	40	91	46.5	51.2	...	13.50	61.35
"	26th	-	29.815	45.8	30.7	15.1	33	32	88	41.3	50	.380	23.53	59.17
Dec.	3rd	-	29.887	46.8	36.4	10.4	42.8	38.4	69	39.2	47.5	.100	7.03	57.12
"	10th	-	29.495	50.8	39.7	11.1	42	40.1	85	44.3	47	1.890	10.22	55.42
"	17th	-	29.606	47	39.5	7.5	42.4	41.3	91	40.2	46.2	1.145	5.44	54.46
"	24th	-	30.434	46.3	33.1	13.7	33.4	32.3	88	41.3	45.8	.050	6.00	54.23
"	31st	-	30.157	45.7	39.7	6	40.3	39.2	91	40.6	45.2	.235	2.02	54.40
												38.842		

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,

June, 1905.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report dealing with the work of your Inspectors during the past year.

283 complaints of various kinds were received and duly attended to, compared with 245 last year. The result of the inspections made with respect to these complaints was that 551 nuisances were discovered, for the abatement of which 252 notices were served.

SYSTEMATIC HOUSE INSPECTION.—706 houses have been inspected in this way, compared with 1,468 last year. 697 nuisances were discovered, and 226 notices served for their abatement. 1,603 re-visits were made in order to secure the proper completion of the work. In 20 instances overcrowding was discovered ; notices were served in each case to reduce the number of inmates, and all complied without further trouble.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES ENQUIRIES.—1,128 enquiries were made, and 501 re-visits in order to see that the home-nursed patients were kept properly isolated, and for the supervision of drainage work. 63 notices were served for the abatement of 146 nuisances discovered on premises where infectious diseases occurred. In addition, 989 houses were visited in districts threatened with outbreaks of Scarlet Fever, 159 with respect to Measles, and 697 with respect to Diarrhœa. Most of these visits were made by the Health Visitor.

COURTS AND PASSAGES.—The number of visits paid to the houses in these places was 2,657 ; 77 nuisances were discovered, and 37 notices were served for their abatement. 161 re-visits were required to see the work properly done. 341 persons have received the loan of lime brushes for cleansing purposes. All of these premises were systematically inspected throughout the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—One of the eight on the Register last year has been pulled down, the lease having expired, so that at present there are seven registered houses. They have been visited weekly, and were generally found up to regulation mark. During the outbreak of Small Pox among the navvies at Sharpness Dock early in June, the Lodging Houses were visited daily, but no suspicious cases were discovered.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—There are still 3 of these places in use in the Borough. They have been kept under constant supervision, 620 inspections were made of them. They were kept very clean, and only on four occasions were accumulations found. Notices were served for these.

MILKSHOPS.—They number 247—27 less than last year. 13 of these are purveyors who do not store milk on their premises. 56 shops have been struck off the Register, and 29 new ones added during the twelve months. The number of these premises continue to decrease. 601 visits have been made to them, and their condition on the whole was good. 77 nuisances were discovered, these were abated on receipt of summary notices.

DAIRIES.—These premises number 6. They have received 131 visits. Their condition was satisfactory, and it was not necessary to serve a single notice, as no nuisance was found.

COWSHEDS.—They are 25 in number—the same as last year. They were on the whole in fair condition. Some of them are up to regulation mark, but others are not, as they are difficult to keep clean owing to their being constructed of wood. It was necessary to serve 16 notices for accumulations and dirty sheds.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 64 of these premises, 2 of which are void. Two new ones were built during the year; two were closed owing to their dilapidated state; and one was re-built. 61 notices were served because of the negligence of some of the occupiers in keeping their Bakehouses clean. 136 re-visits were required to see the requirements of the notices, which covered 151 nuisances, carried out.

WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND FACTORIES (exclusive of Bakehouses).—We have 815 of these premises registered, 161 more than last year. They have received considerable attention during the year—1,557 inspections having been made of them. 163 nuisances were discovered, and 102 notices served for their abatement. 395 re-visits were required to see the work of abatement properly carried out. There are no less than 68 different classes of work premises under our supervision. The workshops proper number 602, besides bakehouses; outworker's premises, 80; workplaces, 91; and factories, 42.

SUBLET HOUSES.—11 were on the Register at the end of the year. 118 visits have been made to them. 14 notices were served for the abatement of 55 nuisances. Since these premises, which are in the very poor parts of the town, have been under supervision their condition as to cleanliness has very greatly improved.

PIG DEALERS' PREMISES.—Under “The Swine Fever Order of 1901” 14 visits have been made to these premises. No nuisances were discovered. The object of the Order is to obtain stricter supervision over swine for the prevention of the spread of swine fever.

INSPECTION OF FOODS.—This work continues to grow owing to the increase of the population, with the result that new premises are being opened every year. The following were the number of visits made :—Butchers' premises 4536; Provision shops, 902; Provision Market, 676; Fish and Fruit Premises, 1032; Ice Stores, 82; Cattle Market, 50; G.W.R. Station, 490; Private Slaughter Houses, 620; Public Slaughter House, 229; Total, 7741.

There were 21,141 lbs. of meat, fish, etc., seized, condemned, and destroyed during the year. Three prosecutions were instituted for exposure of unsound meat for sale. One was fined £20; another, £1 and costs, and the other case was dismissed, although the magistrates said it was a proper case to be brought before them. In all the other instances the owners signed the necessary Form giving their consent for the destruction of the article.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.—145 house drains have been dealt with—98 passing under the houses and 47 outside—28 were entirely taken up and re-laid. Most of these houses have been built or rebuilt within the last 20 years, they are as follows :—Nos. 4, 6 and 8 Chelston Place, Crindau, built about 9 years, cost of repairs over £30. Nos. 6 and 22 West Park Road, built about 6 years, cost of repairs about £16. Nos. 33 and 35 Charles Street, built about 16 years, cost of repairs £25. No. 1 King Street, built about 6 years, the whole system had to be taken up, cost £10. Nos. 37 and 38 Commercial Street, rebuilt about 7 years, cost of new work about £16. St. Leonard's, Clytha Park, built about 18 years, cost of newly draining the premises, about £14. No. 9 Manchester Street, built about 14 years, cost of repairs £6. No. 149 Caerleon Road, built about 14 years, cost of repairs £9. Nos. 1 and 2 Faulkner Road, built about 19 years, cost of new work done £16. No. 41 Morden Road, built about 13 years, cost of repairs £5. Tivoli, Stow Hill, new drains laid 12 years ago, the whole system had to be taken up and new drains laid at a cost of £20. No. 5 West Market Street, rebuilt about 5 years, cost of repairs £4. No. 9 Rudry Street, built about 12 years, cost of repairs £5. No. 38 Emlyn Street, rebuilt about 11 years, cost of repairs £4. Nos. 62 and 64 Durham Road, built about 14 years ago, cost of repairs £12. No. 149 Caerleon Road, built about 14 years, cost of repairs £7. No. 75 Bristol Street, built about 16 years, cost of repairs £6. No. 5 Ivor Street, rebuilt about 7 years, cost of new work £6. Nos. 12 and 14 York Road, built about 10 years, cost of redraining £15.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

				Number on Register.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Re-visits for supervision of work.	Number of Nuisances Discovered, for which Notices were served.	Notices Served.
REGISTERED PREMISES—								
Common Lodging Houses	..	...		7	523	25	12	7
Cowsheds	...	...	...	25	463	14	32	16
Public Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	1	229	.....	.. ..	.....
Private Slaughter Houses	..	...	...	3	620	.....	11	4
Bakehouses...	..	...	...	64	266	136	151	61
Dairies	...	...	...	6	131	1	.....	.....
Milkshops and Purveyors Premises	...	...	...	247	601	90	77	48
Workshops, Workplaces, and Factories (exclusive of Bakehouses)	...	..	...	815	1557	395	163	102
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	11	118	99	55	14
Total				1179	4508	760	501	252
OTHER PREMISES—								
Private Houses	...	...	...	...	891	3456	1002	441
Ditto (Systematic Inspection)	...	...	...	...	706	1603	697	226
Ditto (Courts and Passages)	...	...	...	...	2657	161	77	37
Schools (Public and Private)	...	...	...	...	65	2	.....	.....
Stables (Not Workplaces)	...	...	...	...	127	65	46	34
Vans and Tents	...	..	...	..	191	12	14	5
Reens and Rubbish Tips	...	...	..	..	73	20	17	10
Back Lanes	..	...	...	...	112	7	81	35
Infectious Disease Inquiries	...	...	...	...	1128	501	146	63
Houses, <i>re</i> Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	989	25	18	11
Houses, <i>re</i> Diarrhoea...	...	...	...	...	697	9	103	63
Houses, <i>re</i> Measles	...	...	...	..	159	.....	.....	.....
Houses, <i>re</i> Births	...	..	...	...	73	8	16	8
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	4	.....	.....	.....
Total				...	7872	5869	2217	933
INSPECTION OF MEAT, FOODS, &c.—								
Butchers' Premises	...	...	...	...	4536	4	10	3
Provision Shops	...	...	...	...	902	.....	3	1
Provision Market	..	...	...	...	676	.....	.....	.....
Cattle Market	...	..	...	...	50	.....	.. ..	.....
Cold Storage Premises	...	...	...	...	82	.. ..	.....	.....
Fish and Fruit Premises	...	...	...	...	1032	2	4	3
G.W.R. Station	...	...	...	...	490	2	.....	.....
Pig Dealers' Premises	...	...	...	...	14	.....	.....	.....
Total				...	7782	8	17	7
Grand Total				..	20162	6637	2735	1192

Number of Complaints Received	...	...	...	283
Number of Drains Tested	...	...	...	193
Number of Fever Cases removed to Hospital	...	...	...	301
Number of Houses Disinfected	...	..	...	400
Number of Articles Disinfected	...	...	..	4252
Number of Articles Destroyed	...	...	...	34
Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	148

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF VISITS MADE, NUISANCES DISCOVERED, AND
NOTICES SERVED DURING EACH WEEK OF THE YEAR.

Month	Week.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Re-visits (for supervision of work).	Number of Nuisances discovered for which Notices were served.	Number of Notices served.	Month	Week.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Re-visits (for supervision of work).	Number of Nuisances discovered for which Notices were served.	Number of Notices served.
January	1	432	256	46	26	July	27	445	205	81	34
	2	343	235	9	5		28	466	147	84	34
	3	363	211	35	16		29	318	106	90	43
	4	332	167	57	26		30	393	123	32	18
February	5	359	125	32	19	August	31	464	155	22	14
	6	432	92	55	30		32	418	105	35	24
	7	346	155	160	28		33	326	84	42	27
	8	382	124	78	32		34	407	137	31	21
March	9	344	137	53	23	September	35	433	129	19	11
	10	463	95	31	20		36	175	78	135	51
	11	435	80	44	31		37	281	162	68	29
	12	458	68	54	34		38	424	228	46	26
April	13	444	40	8	4	October	39	452	102	49	29
	14	327	101	24	10		40	481	120	64	30
	15	358	125	23	13		41	433	224	73	19
	16	352	122	54	20		42	404	143	54	24
May	17	378	96	27	8	November	43	427	187	75	21
	18	276	114	56	19		44	375	184	46	1
	19	413	103	5	2		45	485	130	59	29
	20	344	96	48	20		46	421	116	60	29
June	21	272	67	9	8	December	47	435	113	71	31
	22	287	70	26	12		48	528	85	33	20
	23	272	79	23	12		49	464	102	38	21
	24	426	75	18	4		50	364	112	38	19
	25	387	127	298	68		51	402	160	8	7
	26	429	192	98	38		52	287	48	11	11
Total						20162 6637 2735 1192					

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DISCOVERED DURING THE YEAR FOR WHICH
ABATEMENT NOTICES HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

1	Accumulation or deposit of refuse injurious to health	..	..	224
2	„ of manure	..	..	52
3	Animals kept in such a manner as to be a nuisance	..	..	8
4	Ashpit so foul as to be a nuisance	..	..	3
5	„ improperly constructed	..	..	—
6	Area in such a filthy condition as to be a nuisance	..	..	8
7	„ undrained	..	..	12
8	„ drain defective	..	..	20
9	„ drain improperly trapped	..	..	23
10	Basement of house in dirty condition	..	..	28
11	„ „ floor improperly paved	..	..	5
12	„ „ drain defective	..	..	14
13	„ „ „ trap broken	..	..	7
14	„ „ „ fitted with a defective “iron lip” or “bell” trap	..	..	25
15	Bath waste pipe connected directly with soil pipe	..	..	4
16	„ „ improperly trapped	..	..	4
17	„ „ untrapped	..	..	6
18	„ „ discharging over a defective trap	..	..	12
19	Bakehouse walls and ceiling in a dirty condition	..	..	52
20	„ floor in a dirty condition	..	..	10
21	Cellar, stagnant water and filth	..	..	12
22	„ drain defective	..	..	10
23	Closet choked	..	..	114
24	„ pan broken	..	..	58
25	„ „ in a filthy condition	..	..	69
26	„ syphon broken	..	..	15
27	„ “box” in such a filthy condition as to be a nuisance	..	..	30
28	„ “container” so foul as to be a nuisance	..	..	1
29	„ “long hopper” so foul as to be a nuisance	..	..	31
30	„ not ventilated	..	..	4
31	„ roof dilapidated	..	..	5
32	„ building dilapidated	..	..	15
33	„ no accommodation	..	..	2
34	Cistern to W.C., overflow pipe connected directly into drain	..	..	9
35	„ „ out of repair	..	..	16
36	„ „ supply pipe improperly connected into closet pan	..	..	7

37	Cistern for storage of rainwater so foul as to be a nuisance ..	2
38	„ „ „ overflow pipe connected directly with drain	2
39	„ for storage of rainwater improperly covered ..	2
40	Cesspool so foul as to be a nuisance	4
41	Drain, stone or brick, so defective as to be a nuisance, and injurious to health	47
42	„ choked so as to be a nuisance	217
43	„ under house improperly laid, joints open and not covered with concrete	51
44	„ branch with square junction to main drain ..	16
45	„ not disconnected from sewer	4
46	„ not properly ventilated	4
47	„ in yard fitted with defective “ bell ” trap ..	29
48	„ „ „ „ “ iron lip ” trap ..	245
49	„ „ open sewer gas escaping ...	66
50	„ „ trap broken ...	21
51	„ „ untrapped ...	2
52	Floor of kitchen in a dilapidated condition ..	30
53	„ scullery „ „ ...	35
54	Floor of closet in a dilapidated condition ..	10
55	„ factory floors defective	—
56	„ Slaughter-house in a filthy condition ..	13
57	„ stable in a filthy and dilapidated condition ..	3
58	House in such a dilapidated condition as to be a nuisance ..	135
59	„ or room so overcrowded as to be a nuisance and injurious to health	20
60	„ or room in such a filthy condition as to be a nuisance ..	226
61	„ without a proper supply of water	1
62	Lavatory waste pipe connected directly with drain ..	22
63	Manure pit so foul as to be a nuisance . ..	14
64	„ with no drain to carry off liquid	6
65	Rain conductor connected directly with drain and terminating near window	42
66	Rain conductor choked and defected, and causing the wall of house to be damp	20
67	Soil pipe, cased in walls and going down through china pantry, defective	2
68	„ stoneware glazed, joints open, sewer gas escaping ..	16
69	„ placed in an improper position	10

70	Soil Pipe, not ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	7
71	„ ventilator acting as a rain conductor and terminating near window	..	..	..	..	..	2
72	„ improperly ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	4
73	„ trapped at the foot	.	..	..	..	..	4
74	„ discharging into a pit and not properly connected with drain	..	..	..	..	..	2
75	Slop sink waste pipe connected directly with drain	..	..	..	..	..	39
76	„ „ discharging into a pit underneath trough	..	..	..	..	..	100
77	„ „ discharging over a defective trap	..	..	..	..	..	6
78	„ „ pipe not properly connected with trough	..	..	..	..	..	3
79	„ placed in an improper position	.	..	..	..	..	10
80	„ trough so foul as to be a nuisance	..	..	..	..	..	15
81	Urinal in such a filthy condition as to become a nuisance	..	..	..	..	..	15
82	„ without a proper supply of water for cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	8
83	„ improperly constructed	..	..	..	..	..	35
84	Workshops dirty	..	..	..	..	..	157
85	Yard unpaved	..	..	..	..	..	29
86	„ improperly paved	..	..	..	..	..	25
87	„ undrained	...	...	...	...	...	3
88	„ drain improperly laid	...	...	...	...	...	16
89	„ „ gully trap with defective connection	...	...	...	...	...	4
90	„ „ in a filthy condition	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total Number of Nuisances							2735

FOODS AND DRUGS ACTS.—As will be seen in Table, 148 samples of various kinds, chiefly milk, were taken during the year; 8 of them were adulterated, or 5·4 per cent.

MARGARINE ACT.—The Provision and Butter Shops were visited occasionally. No infringements of the Act were discovered.

It will be seen from the Summary that the total inspections and re-visits made amounted to 26,799, compared with 25,589 in the previous year. 2,735 nuisances were discovered, for which 1,192 notices were served. It was not necessary to prosecute a single person for not complying with the notice, and only 17 secondary notices were served.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SPENCER E. JONES,

Inspector of Nuisances.

